The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 223 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street, Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

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OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

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R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

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nov-27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

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GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.
Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

The Story-Teller.

DISAPPEARED.

YES, I can tell you the story of my dear old friend Bayle; no one better. Some of my friends here may have heard it before, but it will bear hearing again. I can't say I'm proud to say it, because it's too sad an ending, as far as he was concerned, poor fellow, though I myself had a lucky escape.

James Bayle was a very peculiar man. I don't think any one understood him except myself. He was certainly more open with me than with any of his other friends or acquaintances. It was three years ago, in November, when he came up to London to stay with me, in this very house. He used to go out on long walks by himself every day, and I knew his object, for he had confided to me the fact that he was going to marry a young girl somewhat below him in station, and he was looking for a house in London, as he intended to work hard on two or three journals, to the staff of which he had long been attached.

The sort of house that he looked for, was, as you may believe, not a very dear one. He naturally wished for a very quiet situation; and as he was a man who had always lived in the country, and was very fond of flowers, he said he would put up with any inconvenience as long as he could have a piece of ground to himself. He told me the sort of a house he required, and I told him the direction in which he would most probably find one. It was one Wednesday, I remember, four days after he had been with us, that he went out rather earlier than usual. We never expected him to return very early; but when the dinner bell rang, and we found he had not come in, we felt a little uneasy. He was a very shy man, as you know, and very particular; the last thing he would be likely to do was to be purposely late for dinner, without giving us any warning—We waited twenty minutes, and then sat down without him. He never came back at all that night, nor the next day, nor the day after that; in fact, as you all know, he never came back at all.

We went to the police office at once; and I was very much amused at the theories set up by the excellent detectives to account for his disappearance. I told them I believed it very likely that he had been looking for a house, or if not, that he had gone to the British Museum; but they got it into their heads that he had been decoyed into the slums of St. Giles or Westminster, or had committed suicide; and nothing would dissuade them at first from these two ingenious theories.

They asked me if he was not a man of studious, solitary habits, rather eccentric.

I answered: "Yes, certainly."

"Then depend upon it," said the sergeant, "he's in the Regent's Canal or the Thames."

This reasoning was so unanswerable that I did not attempt to answer it, but I determined to test my own theory first.

Hitherto we had been able to find nobody who had seen him. He knew very few people in London, and he was not the sort of man to attract attention. I began my endeavors to trace his movements in rather a novel manner.

I started every morning from my own house at the same hour as he had done. I stood for about five minutes in the street, and then I set out in whatever direction chance suggested to me. For eight days I walked about fifteen miles a day, looking everywhere for any house to let which would have been likely to attract Bayle's attention, but I did not get any clue. I found several which he had been to, but not on the day upon which he disappeared. On the ninth day I started at the same hour; this day I selected a district which I knew to contain one or two houses such as he required. I walked on in the same unpremeditated manner, turning down any street as chance led me. I was very much dispirited, so much so that I had forgotten I was hungry, when I found myself in a very quiet part of one of the western suburbs. I was just going to try and find some place where I could lunch, which promised to be no easy matter, as there seemed to be no shops or public houses near, when my eye caught a very crazy-looking board which was peering over the dingy corner of a dead wall straight in front of me. I walked up to it and read: "This eligible villa to be let, unfurnished, with one acre of ground, stabling, etc. Terms very moderate. Inquire within."

I could only see the top of the house, which seemed very low, and some little way from the road. The front looked on to Duddon's Grove; on one side was a Dissenting chapel, standing in a small piece of ground; on the other, a very quiet, lonely lane; there was a door, evidently leading to the stable-yard; it was bolted, and there was no bell. I tried to make the people hear, and failing, I returned to the front entrance, which I had not seen before, and after some little trouble, I found the bell, and rang it. Five minutes elapsed before any one answered the summons, and then a man opened the door, and asked me what I wanted? He was a cunning, dirty-looking fellow, with very peculiar eyebrows, growing in patches, as if he had the mange. He looked as if he had been drinking, but he did not speak quick, nor was his gait or hand unsteady but the bloodshot eyes and blotchy face made me feel sure that he was not a man I should care to leave in charge of a house. One other peculiarity I noticed then, and that was the great length of his arms, which gave him the appearance of a great ape.

He led the way down a damp gravel walk, overgrown with weeds, through what had been a little garden. On the right-hand side I noticed a large patch of very very rank grass round a broken sundial. I remarked to the man that the soil seemed pretty rich there.

"Yes," he answered with a kind of hoarse chuckle, "the grass do grow very thick and sweet just there; and it ought to, considering wha's underneath."

"Why," I inquired, "what is underneath there?"

"Clay, of course," he answered, with another chuckle, and by this time I found myself at the front door of the house.

It was a singular little place. The windows of what was probably the dining-room opened into a rickety, moldy veranda, which terminated at the porch. This porch projected some little way from the house, and at once struck me as space very ill-utilized, since there was no room above.—Two urns, that looked as if they were afflicted with gangrene, surmounted the front door; the lattice-work that had once been put up for the creepers was nearly all rotted away. One or two chimneys were quite ready to drop, and the whole place looked as if it was built of moldy cheese.

"Not in very good repair, this house," I observed to my hideous guide.

"Oh, quite good enough. Only wants a little touching up here and there."

I can't tell you when it was that the peculiar feeling which had taken possession of me ever since I looked at this uninviting property, pronounced itself so strongly as to become a distinct sense of horror. But it was so now, and as I looked up at the puckered face of this ape-like man, I saw something that almost made me utter a cry of dread. But I restrained myself. I should not have been such a fool any other time, but I had been now walking about for seven hours, and my breakfast had consisted of one cup of tea.

We entered the house, and in the passage we found a woman waiting for us. "My wife," said the man, "she will go through the rooms with you," and then he disappeared through the house into the back yard.

The woman took me into the rooms on the ground-floor. I observed nothing particular about them, except that they were very gloomy. There were no rooms on the basement, except cellars. The kitchen, scullery, etc., were on the ground-floor. I say that there was a yard, with stables and wash house in it; I went into the stable, and found that it was a little more than a shed; the wooden back abutted on some waste ground, enclosed by the low wall of tane which I have mentioned before. Altogether, I never saw such a lonely house so near the busy part of the west end of London. I asked the woman how far it was to Piccadilly, and she told me only fifteen minutes walk. She turned out to be quite right, for I had wandered round and round so much in that day's expedition that I was much nearer the civilized region of Belgravia than I thought.

The peculiar feeling which I have mentioned was still strong on me. I was perfectly sure that, somehow or other, I had lighted on the real clue to my dear friend's fate. I dare say you will laugh at me, a practical old money-getting fogy, when I tell you that I felt, as I ascended the staircase of this house, that James Bayle was close beside me.

As I said, there were only two stories to the house; but it was a straggling sort of building. The woman took me through a sitting-room, which she called a drawing-room, but which in its present state was much more like a lumber-room with nothing in it, and through this, across a passage to a much smaller room, which she and her husband used as their dwelling-room. There were two children of very unprepossessing appearance—a boy and girl. They were fighting for something when we entered, and we had hardly got inside the room before I saw that the boy had wrested from his sister a small pencil case.

"What have you got there, my little man?" I said, "Let me look." He showed it with pride. There was no mistaking it. It was a somewhat peculiar one, made of ebony and silver, and I recognized it at once as having belonged to James Bayle.

I suppose my face must have betrayed my agitation, for the woman looked at me closely and then remarked:

"It's a pretty little thing as little Johnny picked up the other day when he was out; If I could find who it belongs to, I should be very glad."

"Oh, its not worth much," I said; "it is well it has fallen into such honest hands."

We now went up three steps, and into a larger room.

"This is the best room," she said; "there is another one next it, in which rubbish can be stored."

I saw nothing in the room worth noticing, and followed my conductress into the next one. These rooms had all doors opening into the passage. I thought I heard the handle of the door move as we came in. There was a peculiar smell here, a very sickly smell.

I began to feel uncomfortable, and was at a loss how to act. There was no reason to disbelieve the woman's statement about the pencil-case; and yet I felt sure that it was untrue. I went to the window in order to gain time. I heard the passage door open, and when I turned around, the man was standing there.

"I hope the gentleman likes the house," he said. "It's a little damp, but it is very cheerful in the Summer, and so quiet.'

"I suppose there is not much more to see. It's rather a gloomy place."

"Well, you see, it's a dark sort of a day, but with a little trouble it might be made a beautiful villa." The man moved the door leading to the bed-room as if he was going through. When he said this he turned around from the door; he had one of his long arms in the pocket of his coat, which was open. I noticed that many of the waistcoat buttons were torn off.

I stood reflecting a moment calculating the chances I should have in a struggle with him.

They seemed in his favor.

"I think I may as well be going if you will give me the address of the landlord, I will write to him."

"Here's two more nice sleeping rooms on this floor," said the woman, and she opened a door at the further end of the room, which I had not seen. I followed her down two steps, into a fair-sized room. The sickly smell grew stronger here. There was a stain in the middle of the floor, which looked as if it had been lately washed.

"You can go out this way, sir; the landlord will re-paper these rooms, and do all necessary repairs, he told us to say, sir. I tries to keep this place as clean as I can, but of course, it looks rather dull." She had got to the door, and stood still to allow me to pass, and with her hand on the handle. I could not see the man. I was feeling in my pocket for a small coin to give her, when she opened the door halfway, and courtesied. I passed on. and before I had time to turn back, the door was shut on me. The smell I had already perceived was horribly strong here. I turned giddy. I had almost lost my senses, when a blow from behind knocked me down. I had just time to get a glimpse of some chemical apparatus in the corner of what seemed more like a dark closet than a room, when I fell.

I remember nothing of what happened then. The first signs of returning sense was the perception of a pungent odor. Then I felt something run over my head. Then I tried to move. I was covered with straw. I was in the shed of the stable evidently, and the smell of the manure acted beneficially in rousing my brain. I was very weak from loss of blood, but I knew that if I didn't exert myself at once I had little chance of escape. I crawled to the door of the shed; it was locked. If it had been open I did not know how I could have escaped across the yard without being seen. I examined the outside wall of the shed. I found a place where the boards had been mended, about three feet from the ground.

Fortunately I had with me a large pocket-knife, containing, among other things, a saw and a screw-driver. I worked away at the boards as quitely as I could; it was very hard work. My head was very bad all the time, but my arms were not hurt. I started at every noise; sometimes it was a rat running across; sometimes the horse in the stall; but no one came to the door. In about half an hour, as near as I can reckon, I had sawed through three planks, and loosened them sufficiently to make a hole big enough to crawl out. I put the knife in my mouth, and slowly crept on my hands and knees into the open air. It was raining, and the rain refreshed me very much. I could not walk upright very well, so I crawled on till I got to the wall, which was luckily very low. I managed to pull myself to the top, and then reeled and dropped in a heap on the other side. There was a gutter in the lane, and it was full, for it had been raining very hard. I washed my mouth out with the water, which, dirty as it was, was grateful to my parched throat. Keeping by the wall, I staggered along till I came to a lighted street. Here I got help; the police office was close by. I got a couple of policemen; then we got into a cab. They made me stop to have my head dressed; but I could not rest, though the surgeon insisted on me doing so, till I found out what had become of James Bayle.

We got to the house. The police got over the wall and lifted me over. We found the man and the woman sitting in the kitchen. When they saw me, all pale and bandaged she fainted away and he was paralyzed with terror. He made no resistance. We went up stairs, and I showed them the place where I was struck.

The little room, or closet, at the door of which I fell, had been fitted up as a labratory. An old retort, on a spirit lamp, stood in the corner. The window was blocked up; there was no chimney. The strange smell was still very strong, and the poisonous vapor had not yet all dispersed. We searched the rooms, and found some clothes and other articles which I identified as belonging to James Bayle, and which he had on or about him when he left my house. The man denied all knowledge of Bayle, and swore the things had been given him. But we had no doubt as to his fate.

Both the man and woman were taken to the police station at once. I had fainted, and they took me home. A policeman was left in charge of the place. The next day, on examining the garden, his attention was directed to the spot where I had noticed how rank the grass was. He got a spade, and about two feet under the ground he found a body. When the sergeant came they worked together, and dug out three corpses, two in a very advanced state of decay; the other was still recognizable as the body of James Bayle.

I was very ill for some time. I owed my life to an accident. Almost immediately after I was knocked down a ring at the bell came. They thought I was dead, and, hastily throwing a coat over me, carried me into the shed. They hid my body in the straw. Meantime the bell rung twice. It was the landlord's agent, who had called upon some matter of business. He did not stay long; but almost immediately after he had gone, a friend of this respectable couple came in, bringing with him a most welcome guest in the shape of a bottle of gin. To this happy arrival I owe my escape.

The murderer and his accomplice, as you know, both committed suicide. He had been a chemist, and was by birth an Italian. The two other bodies were never identified, but there is little doubt that they were murdered in the same way.

Reading for the Million.

A Favored Planet.

IS THE EARTH THE ONLY INHABITED WORLD?

The idea that in other worlds life may exist in conditions widely different from those prevailing on this world in which we live, however plausible at first, becomes highly improbable when tested by the light shed on this subject by the accumulated knowledge of modern research in the fields of astronomy, geology, spectroscopy, and chemistry, especially that branch of the latter science pertaining to organic compounds. Thus it has been suggested that—granted even that when the temperature of the moon, and other satelites of planets has been cooled to such a degree as to freeze all water—living creatures may exist there, having a liquid in their arteries and veins as uncongelable as mercury, glycerine, alcohol, etc.; or, inversely—granted that the planet Jupiter is red hot, and the sun much hotter—living beings may exist, consisting of fire-proof materials, and of such an organization as to feel happy and comfortable in an atmosphere of superheated steam, as in Jupiter, or even while swimming on a surface of melted lava, surrounded by an atmosphere of white hot iron vapor, as would be the case in the sun.

Astronomy, now so powerfuly aided by the modern tools of the scientist, having proved that the terrestrial elements exist throughout the whole universe, only differently distributed, and chemistry having studied the behavior of these elements under extremes of temperature, we know now that the possibilities of the existence of organic life are comparatively within very narrow limits, and confined to a range of not much beyond 100 degrees among the 6000 or 8000 degrees to which our investigations have extended. We have learned that the wonderful properties of that common but most marvelous substance, carbon, aided by liquid water, at a temperature below 110 degrees, are the absolute and essential conditions which make the development and continuation of life a possibility. Without these, no life can exist.

It may be objected that in other worlds there may be another substance, as effective in its function as carbon in our regions, and that therefore we cannot make any conclusion as to the necessity of carbon for the existence of life. In order to meet this argument, let us consider the properties of carbon, which, by modern scientists, has rightly been called the great organizer.

A substance, in order to take the place of carbon in the economy of organized existence, must be able to combine in different proportions with itself, to form a complex molecule, in order to enter again into complex combinations. It must exist as a solid, but also easily pass into the atmospheric condition by combination with another substance, equivalent to oxygen, so that all vegetation may be surrounded by an atmosphere containing carbon in such a state that the plant may obtain it, and complete, with this substance as a solid basis, its organic tissues. We may go on and sum up other conditions which this supposed substitute of carbon would have to fulfill, in order to take its place; but then we should in the end be driven to the conclusion that a substance which possesses all the properties of carbon would be carbon itself. But now comes the spectroscope and teaches us that even the comets consist chiefly of carbon dust, and that their purpose may be to supply the planetary atmospheres from time to time with some of this necessary element, when sweeping close along them, as is often the case.

As the latest investigations prove the identity of the elementary matter in our whole planetary system, (and this even extends to a great number of the fixed stars), we can come to no other conclusion than to accept a unity of chemical operations, of crystallization, cell building, organic growth, and organic life in general, of course greatly modified in accordance with the conditions of gravitation, atmospheric pressure, distribution of elementary matter on surface, and especially of temperature. If now we look carefully on all the conditions required to make life possible on the surface of a planet, we see that these conditions are very complex, that not only the elementary matter, possessing the different required qualities must be present, but also in the exact relative quantities, in order not to annul the results of this distribution. Let us, for example, only consider the amount of hydrogen present on our earth's surface, We know that nearly all of this element is combined with oxygen, forming the extensive oceans, rivers, lakes, clouds and moisture in general, in fact, the only source from which we can obtain this element is by decomposing water. This compound is indeed burnt up hydrogen, and this burning up, of course, took place at an early geological period of our earth's history. Therefore all the hydrogen has thus been burned up, consuming an equivalent amount of oxygen; and the latter now forms eighty-eight per cent. of all the terrestrial water. But suppose that there had been some more hydrogen, just enough to combine with the small portion of oxygen (21 per cent.) contained in the atmosphere; the result of the combustion would then have been some more water in the ocean, raising its surface only a few feet, while no oxygen would have been left in the atmosphere. In this case, life would have been simply impossible, and the earth would now be desolate. It would be easy to adduce other instances proving how complex the conditions of life are, and how improbable it is that all these conditions are fulfilled everywhere at once.

We conclude, then, that our earth is a highly distinguished planet, at present favored above hundreds, and perhaps above thousands, with conditions which have not alone rendered the existence of vegetable and animal life possible, but developed it to the highest stage of organic existence, namely: civilized and enlightened human races, able to investigate and discuss the highest problems in the universe, which are the laws of its crestion, progress and ultimate purposes.—*Scientific American.*

What Public Men Owe to Newspapers.

Col. Forney complains, in a well-written article in the Philadelphia *Press*, that public men are, as a class, ungrateful to the newspapers and the journalists to whom they, in many instances, owe their position. Nobody is more competent to speak on this subject than Colonel Forney himself. He has made more statemen out of small material than any man in America. He has taken more active part in the personel of American politics in the last twenty years than almost any other man. Much of his work has been that of a politician rather than that of a journalist, but in either capacity he has always been able to serve his friends well, and has always served them faithfully. His reward has been very small. If he had let politics alone, and devoted himself exclusively to journalism, he might have made a greater name than Greeley's, and a greater fortune than Bennett's. But he was always very fond of helping some friend to an office, and his experience of ingratitude has, no doubt, been that of a hundred others who have operated in the same way on a smaller scale. Make a governor out of an alderman to-day, and to-morrow he'll tell you that he owes his elevation to his own superior merits. Forney made a President of the United States out of James Buchanan—but before the old public functionary had taken his seat he repudiated his patentee and manufacturer in the most ungrateful manner. Congressmen are made by country newspapers—yet when they go to Washington, it wouldn't be safe to tell them so.

There is too much puffery of small men in the newspapers now-a-days—too much disposition to exalt gentle dullness and amiable imbecility into intellectual greatness and real ability. Every chuckle-head in Congress gets more praise from the press of his party now than could truthfully have been bestowed upon Daniel Webster in his palmiest days.

The Pennsylvania Central Extending to Halifax.

One of the most important railroad combinations of the period is to be consummated in a few days, resulting in a direct line, under a single management, between Halifax, Boston, New York and all the principal American cities of the South and West. The Pennsylvania Central is the chief figurehead in the movement, and all the intervening roads between Boston and Halifax are to be swallowed up by that giant corporation. A large party of railroad officials interested in the combination left here this morning on a tour of inspection of the line, and their journey will not end this side of Halifax or Prince Edward's Island. The party included the Directors of the Eastern Railroad, some of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and others. Along the route they will be joined by Directors of the Maine Central Railroad, and the whole party will remain in Bangor to-night.

To-morrow morning they will start for St. John, N. B., over the European and North American Railway, the officers of which will accompany them, and from thence they will extend their trip the following day to Halifax, via the European and North American Railway and the Nova Scotia Railway. The object of the tour is partly one of observation, and to this will be added the consummation of the proposed consolidation of the Eastern Maine Central and European and North American roads by the signing of the contracts between them. The presence of the Pennsylvania Central people is significant, from the fact that they are large owners in the European and North American road, and that they and the Eastern management are both largely and directly interested in the New York and New England, formerly the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

Through trains between Halifax, Boston and New York will be run at an early day. —*Cor. N. Y. Herald, Aug. 5th.*

The Release of Kuklux Prisoners.

Speaking of the recent action of the national Administration concerning the South Carolinans accused of taking an active part in the Kuklux outrages, the Charleston *News & Courier* says: "President Grant has done a gracious thing in ordering the discontinuance of the pending prosecutions under the Enforcement Act, and in virtually promising that most of the persons already convicted shall be pardoned. In exceptional cases no pardon will be granted, nor will the prosecutions be discontinued, and we trust that the President will see fit to designate by name, or in some other unmistakable way, those whom the Government includes within the exceptional class. Unless this is done a dangerous latitude will be left to prosecuting officers. * * * It is not pretended to be said that the peace, in public matters, which reigns in South Carolina, was a bait to secure a pardon, or a mitigation of punishment, for persons accused of Kukluxism. The State is at peace because the public rights of the freedman, as secured to him by the Constitution of the State and of the United States, are frankly acknowledged by all classes of citizens. In elections the effort is, not to prevent the negro from voting, but to pursuade him to vote a particular way. In like manner we do not pretend to say that to the clemency of President Grant will be the continuance of friendly public relations between the whites and blacks. Those relations would have been cultivated as a matter of self-interest and self-protection, irrespective of the result of the petition presented by Messrs. Porter, Kershaw, and Sims. The value of the action of President Grant lies in a different direction. It is grateful to us, because it is an indication that the ear of the President is open to the appeal of Southern men who now obey the laws as faithfuly as, during the war, they served the South. It is highly esteemed by us because it encourages the feeling that General Grant is President of the whole country, of South as well as North, and is not swayed by prejudice or vindictiveness in considering requests which can be granted consistently with his ideas of public duty. In a strictly material sense, moreover, the discontinuance of the Kuklux prosecutions will have a marked effect upon the South. At one time the stampede from the upper counties of South Carolina caused large tracts of valuable land to be abandoned, and left hundreds of women and children dependent on private charity. There has been some improvement of late, but the President's order will bring peace of mind to thousands, and in that way will encourage and help those who are working hardest to give new health and strength to the State. The action of the President does him honor, and time will show that his conduct in the Kuklux matter was as wise as it is generous and just."

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

The watch factory at Elgin is assessed at $882,000.

Rome is reported to be very unhealthy this summer.

Five women have applied for seats in the Graphic balloon.

Wild horses are abundant in Southern Texas, and the hunters are after them.

The health of King John, of Saxony, is such as to occasion apprehensions of dropsy.

The *Graphic* has secured the exclusive right to the newspaper sale on the air line to Europe.

Vienna has sixty splendid orchestras, each as full and perfect as that of Theodore Thomas.

It is perfectly safe to turn horses into fields of potatoes where Paris green has not been used.

The health officers of New York are investigating two deaths alleged to be from Asiatic cholera.

The spring clip of wool shipped from San Diego county, Cal., for New York this year was 249,004 pounds.

Stars, it is said, make men dizziest during the early morning hours. Hundreds of wives can testify to that.

A Buffalo man probed the head of his son-in-law the other day with a pitchfork, to see if he had brains.

Horses should not be allowed to nip at potato tops on which has been sprinkled Paris green to kill the bugs.

Kentucky has 5390 manufacturing establishments, and ranks in this respect the fourteenth State in the Union.

The brewery of Valentine Smith, at Jeffersonville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss $10,000.

"I come to steal," as the rat observed to the trap. "And I spring to embrace you," as the trap replied to the rat.

The man who comes on the stage exactly at his cue is prompt; but the man who does not come on at all is prompter.

The Indianapolis Sentinel thinks the regretta news, as set forth in Massachusetts papers, worse than the cholera.

If you want a ride on Lake Winnebago, Wis., inquire for the little steamers Suetcnawbexuon and Ninnogwanishkote.

The photographers recent convention at Buffalo decided that members of the profession were entitled to be called artists.

A strictly temperate young gentleman in Virginia recently shot his brother to cure him of habitual inebrity. It cured him.

It is announced that until the end of 1876 the commercial treaties of France with foreign Powers will remain unaltered.

Six thousand blue fish, averaging three pounds each, were taken with a net at South Bay, Long Island Sound, the other day.

A big bottle of prime rye whiskey has been dug out of the ruins of a building that was burned in 1860, at Jackson, Michigan.

A Cleaveland youth had his hand taken off in a planing mill lately. He was to have given it away in marriage next day, anyhow.

Advices from Berlin announce the failure of Herr Hoff, a well-known manufacturer, with liabilities estimated at 600,000 thalers.

Surgeon Kidder has been ordered to the Naval Academy; Acting Assistant Surgeon Owen to the Philadelphia marine rendezvous.

American newspapers and magazines published in German have been forbidden by the German government to be sold in that country.

The Emperor of Germany proposes to proceed to Baden-Baden about the 1st of September, to spend there the latter half of the month.

The total loss by the Portland, Oregon, fire is $1,158,666, which is comparatively greater than that by the conflagration in Chicago and Boston.

One hundred and sixty Russian families have just arrived in Omaha, and will take up homesteads in Nebraska, one hundred miles west of that city.

Controversy and Chemistry—Why is absolute dogma, your reverences, like absolute alchohol? So please you, because it is utterly above proof.—*Punch.*

William H. Whalley, a member of the British House of Commons, has arrived at New York for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to aid the Tichborne claimant.

A New Orleans juryman was asked by the justice if he ever read the papers. He replied "Yes, your Honor; but if you'll let me go this time, I'll never do so any more!"

Ven some man slaps me on der shoulder und say, "I vas glad to hear you vas so well," und den sticks pehind my pack his fingers to his nose, I half my opinion of dot veller.

The engineer who had charge of the electric light for a recent illumination in Constantinople found himself totally blind the morning after. The intensity of the light did it.

The Sha's visit to England has given the burlesque writers ample material for Christmas pantomimes in London. In Paris they have already "shown him up" at the cheap theatres.

The *Congregationalist* says: It is only in the pulpit that striplings are formed. The professions of medicine and law demand maturity. The congregations seem to have an appetite for veal.

Two New Orleans dry goods clerks fought a duel with pistols in an empty warehouse last Monday. At the first fire one was wounded in the hand, and honor was declared to be all right.

On Thursday morning, in the New York Supreme Court, Judge Pratt granted a writ of error which operates as a stay of proceedings in the case of the condemned murderer William J. Sharkey..

The English government has succeeded in finding coal in the central provinces of India. The mineral extends over a surface area of sixty miles in length, and from fifteen to twenty miles in breadth.

The New York Street Commissioner, who is backed by most of the people and the press in his conclusion, thinks that the city must return to a good stone pavement and waste no more money in testing wood.

The total amount of the consumption of tea in the United States is about 50,000,000 pounds, of which 20,000,000 is green tea of various descriptions, about 15,000,000 Oolong, and the remainder Japanese and other varieties.

Senator Ramsey is on his way home to St. Paul from Washington, with assurances that the good offices of the government will be interposed, and no doubt successfully, to secure the release of the party of Minneapolitans now languishing in the British bastile at Fort Garry.

The whole number of dead letters received and disposed of at the Post-office Department during the month of July was 321,379, a larger number than for some time past. Of this number 7701 were returned from foreign countries, and 19,510 were returned to foreign offices.

A project is on foot, says the London *Times*, for a subscription of about £60,000, to establish a short line of railway in China as a present to the Emperor, with the view of bringing the Imperial mind to a sense of the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such works.

On Tuesday, in Newark, during the absence of the family, a storm occurred, and the water poured down through the open trap-door on the roof into the closet. It passed through an American flag, and then on to a number of light silk dresses, dyeing them all red, white and blue. Loss about $400.

Some of our young lady friends are wont to observe that the only decent thing about Adam was his rib, and that was taken from him to make something better. An old bachelor asks, "Can any one tell why, when Eve was formed from one of Adam's ribs, a hired girl wasn't made at the same time to wait upon her?"

A philosophical Kentuckian who had but one shirt, and was lying in bed while the garment was drying on the clothes-line in the yard, was startled by an exclamation from his wife to the effect that "the calf had eaten it." "Well," said the Kentuckian, with a spirit worthy of a better cause—"well, them who has must lose."

Scene: crowded horse car. Strong-minded female—"Sir, I would have you to understand that, in this enlightened century, no one but a brute would suffer a lady to stand in this manner." Mild-looking old gentleman savagely—"Madam, I belong to the dark ages, and, if you call me a brute again, I'll shake the life out of you." Female faints; grand hysterical tableau.

A man of Springfield, Vt., has invented a new suspension bridge. It consists of a single wire stretched across Black river, and a car that will contain two persons, that travels back and forth on the wires. The east end of the wire is the highest, and the momentum of the car serves to carry it across, a distance of two hundred feet, in fifteen seconds. Returning the car travels to the centre of the wire without help, and from thence is drawn up by a cord attached to the car, the entire trip occupying only thirty seconds.

A curious battle took place, recently, at Pelham, N. H., between a hen and a snake which wanted to dine off some of the young chicks. The matronly hen made a loud out-cry, and at the approach of the reptile flew at it with ruffled feathers and threatening beak, which its adversary evaded as best it could, but finally, after repeated efforts to secure a chicken, and as many rebuffs by the hen, it crawled off into a wall, and the frightened and enraged bird clucked a retreat and got away without the loss of a single member of her family.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, August 20, '873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE:

Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson.

STATE TREASURER:

Hon. Robert W. Mackey, of Allegheny.

SENATOR:

P. P. Dewees, of Cromwell.

[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

ASSEMBLY:

William K. Burchinell, of Huntingdon.

COUNTY TREASURER:

Thomas W. Montgomery, of West.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER:

Charles R. McCarthy, of Clay.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:

James H. Lee, of Jackson.

AUDITOR:

James H. Davis, of Morris.

JURY COMMISSIONER:

John G. Stewart, of Mt. Union.

CORONER:

John Laporte, of Franklin.

Republican County Committee.

The persons, authorized by a resolution passed by the County Convention, have selected the following named persons for the various election districts, to serve on the Republican County Committee for the year 1873.

Alexandria—Dr. G. W. Hewitt, D. S. Henderson.
Barree—Silas Gibboney, Samuel Myton.
Birmingham—John R. Thompson, Elias Beek.
Brady—A. P. Burnham, George Hawn.
Broad Top City—Ephraim Mears, Richard Lobb.
Carbon—David E. Conrad, A. S. Brooks.
Cass—Joseph Parks, Ephraim Bowman.
Cassville—David Clarkson, Joseph M. Wilson.
Clay—Calvin Green, William Parks.
Coalmont—Thomas Thompson, Richard Owens.
Cromwell—Samuel J. Cloyd, George S. Haffley.
Dublin—Dorris Stitt, William Montague.
Franklin—D. R. Miller, T. W. Hamilton.
Henderson—Martin L. Shaffner, George Hetrick.
Hopewell—David H. Hetsel, Robert Edwards.
Huntingdon 1st W—J. R. Simpson, K. M. King.
" " *2d W*—S. T. Brown, S. B. Chaney.
" " *3d W*—Joseph G. Isenberg, J. Jackson Africa.
" " *4th W*—J. Atlee White, Isaac Hatfield.
Jackson—George M. McAlevy, L. D. Tate.
Juniata—Wm. E. Corbin, Adam Bagshaw.
Lincoln—John H. Donaldson, Thomas Keith.
Mapleton—A. W. Swoope, M. Luther Rex.
Morris—Samuel C. Tussey, H. C. Beck.
Mount Union—David Etnier, Thomas J. Appleby.
Mount Union District—Thomas Huling, William Myers.
Oneida—James Foster, Elisha Shoemaker.
Orbisonia—Thomas E. Orbison, Jacob Gehrett.
Penn.—William J. Geissinger, Allison H. Crum.
Petersburg—John M. Oaks, John T. Hoffman.
Porter—George Walheater, Robert Spear.
Shade Gap—Henry C. Zeigler, Dr. Wm. M. Rhea.
Shirley—John X. Lutz, Richard Colegate.
Shirleysburg—George Leas, David Harvey.
Springfield—Newton Madden, David Ashton.
Tell—John A. Blair, John P. McMath.
Tod—Eli Plummer, John W. Houck.
Three Springs—Dr. B. F. Green, Richard Ashman.
Union—Hezekiah David, John Gayton.
Walker—John Brewster, William D. Reed.
Warriorsmark Twp—Thos. B. Hyskell Henry Krider.
" " *Bor*—Levi Clabaugh, Samuel Ralston.
West (Upper)—B. F. Brown, Henry Neff.
West (Lower)—William Moore, J. M. Snowden.

J. HALL MUSSER,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

THE STATE TICKET.

The Republican State Convention assembled, at Harrisburg, as will be seen by a lengthly report of its proceedings elsewhere in to-day's JOURNAL and nominated Hon. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson county for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Hon. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny county for State Treasurer.

Hon. Isaac G. Gordon is represented as one of the ablest and purest men in the State, and his elevation to the Supreme Bench will maintain the high character of that tribunal. And as for Hon. R. W. Mackey, he is universally conceded to be one of the ablest financiers in the State as well as one of the most popular and deserving men. We hear nothing but satisfaction from all quarters. The ticket will, quite likely, be elected without serious opposition.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Duty of Republicans.

The proceedings of the Republican County Convention are before our readers. The Convention, it is universally admitted, was composed of many of the ablest and best men in the county. It was, in all probability, the ablest Republican County Convention which has ever assembled here. The people, in larger numbers, attended the Delegate Elections than ever before. Men who have never given a Primary Election scarcely a thought, made it a point to be promptly on hand, and do all in their power to secure able and efficient Delegates who could not be tampered with. And what is the result of all this effort? One of the best tickets ever presented to the suffrages of the party. From Senator to Coroner they are emphatically intelligent, honest, straight forward Republicans. Men who can be relied upon in every emergency. They are no chronic office seekers, but are of the people, with horny hands and bronzed faces, and accept the position because the honest masses, untrammeled by Kings or Leagues, want them to serve. We shall present them individually to our readers, in the future, when our space is not so much crowded as at present.

Having said this much in regard to the ticket, at the head of our column, we wish to add a few paragraphs, in regard to what we consider to be the duty of Republicans. A little explanation, however, of the course of this paper will, we think, not be out of place.

For two years the JOURNAL has been conducted with a view to harmonizing the conflicting elements in the Republican party. We never lost sight of this matter, for a single moment, except when we believed an attempt was being made to outflank us and endeavor to secure a triumph for the League. Then we endeavored to arouse the people from their lethargy and to show them their danger, but as soon as the danger was passed, we again returned to urging harmonious action. We urged and implored our readers, week after week, to support the nominees of the League, and to stand by the ticket, and those whom we are proud to call our friends, did it manfully. How was it with the League? Go and look at the record, and you will find that they proved treacherous on every occasion. This was beyond human forbearance, and we resolved that the League *must* be CRUSHED! We so stated to all who spoke to us upon the subject. We publicly announced it through our columns, and began to show up the monster. The eyes of the people were opened, and they took up the cry, and came bravely to our assistance, and its complete annihilation is the result. Our fight was not with individuals, it was with a secret cabal that knew nothing but its own interests. Many of those who were its warmest supporters were only used to further the interests of others in whom they had no interest. This being the case we were only striking at the evil, and not at any particular member of the cabal. Of course we occasionally hit the head of it, but as the head of the League, and not as an individual. We harbor no resentment against any one connected with it, and desire now to have them join us and work for the good cause.

You may ask, "why should we?" We answer, "ON THE GRAND PRINCIPLE, HONESTLY EXPRESSED, THAT THE MAJORITY SHOULD RULE. You came into the County Convention, through your Delegates, and were beaten in securing the organization of the Convention, because you could only muster twenty or twenty-four Delegates, or in case all the contested seats had been decided in your favor, you could only have been able to control from thirty-three to thirty-seven Delegates out of a full Convention of eighty-eight, a minority of at least twelve, but no Committee in the world, actuated by a single honest impulse, could have given you all the contested seats. Take Porter township as an instance: Here, seven or nine men met, organized to the minute, opened, nominated their friends, and closed the nominations, and refused to permit their opponents, to the number of a hundred or more, to nominate, and thrust them out of the house.—and yet these nine claimed to have the regular certificate. Mt. Union is another case, and we might mention still others, but these are sufficient. The outside strength that you could have mustered would not have exceeded twenty-seven or twenty-eight delegates, about one-third of the Convention. Is this not a fair statement of the case? But suppose it were not a fair statement of the case and you would have had forty-three out of the eighty-eight delegates which were of your class, you would still have been in a minority, and it would have been your duty, under our system, to have submitted to the will of the majority, fairly expressed, and especially is this the case when the majority is so decided as it was in this case.

But, say you, "We bolted from the Convention." Why did you bolt? There was certainly no reason for it. The Convention, by a vote of 51 to 27, appointed three of its members a Committee on contested seats. Was this not right? Had the Convention no right to appoint the Committee? If it had not, then it was the duty of the Chairman, and to him you urged strenuous objections. There is no question but the Convention had a perfect right to appoint this Committee. No sane man will dispute this. Mr. Guss made this the pretext for bolting, and you followed a bad leader, as you have been doing for a number of years. You ought to be able to see this now, and shake them off, and assert your firm adherence to Republican principles. Messrs. Woods, Guss & Co. have been deceiving you. They have only been making use of you as cat's paws to rake the chestnuts out of the fire. They have had no other object but themselves. They have done nothing for you, and never intended to do anything for you, *and they could not now if they would!* Why then allow these men to use you longer? It is utter folly. They will drag you against your wishes into the Democratic party. Are you willing to allow this to be done? We feel confident that you will not. We have been approached by dozens of men since the Convention who have acted with these worthies heretofore, who assure us that they will stand by the party and its nominees.

And now we begin to hear of the real treachery of Mr. Woods. These men are beginning to see what he has had in store for them and they feel under no further obligations to him. One tells us that Mr. Woods wrote to him to support the entire Independent ticket; another says that when he upbraided Woods for going back on Mr. Barker he defended himself saying "he had as much right to go back on Barker, after helping to nominate him, as the other party had in going back on D. W. Woods, in 1869, after helping to put him on the track." These are only a few of the revelations we have in store. We shall, from time to time, present others.—What do you think of the man who could do such things and yet claim to be a Republican? We would advise you to turn your backs upon him; to stand by the ticket, and the party will stand by you. Actions, you know, speak louder than words. We feel confident that the Republican party is willing to recognize those who fully recognize it; it is, then, only necessary for you to show your firm adherence to our cause and all will be well. The party stands ready to forgive and forget, and reward.

☞ The delegates who refused to adhere to Woods and Guss in their efforts to lead them out of the Republican party, on Tuesday of last week, deserve great credit. They show us clearly that as long as these treacherous Leaguers were willing to confine themselves to the Republican party, they were willing to assist them, but the moment they found that they were to be hustled over into the Democratic party they deserted their false leaders and stuck to the old ship. All honor to these men, say we.

☞ Guss said, at Harrisburg, that if "the Convention did not admit him he would "never be able to return to "Huntingdon and hold up my head and "look anybody in the face." The fellow has such a wretched countenance that he cannot look an honest man square in the face, and yet it is not for want of brass or impudence.

☞ Guss cried like a baby, in Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, when the Committee were about to decide against him, and said he would be financially ruined, if he was not admitted. We suppose he understands his own business best, but no sensible man would have hastened his downfall in this way. We pity a simpleton.

WOODS TACTICS.

John S. Bare, of Mount Union, has immortalized himself by writing a communication for Forney's *Press*, about Huntingdon county politics. His letter is dated from Mt. Union, and is duly labelled "Special Correspondence of The Press." It is not necessary for us to take up room with the republication of the letter. It will no doubt find a prominent place in the columns of this week's *Globe*, and be palmed upon the readers of that delectable sheet as the *Press'* version of the matter.

Mr. Bare, in his essay *juvenilio*, informs the readers of the *Press*, and the world in general, that it was generally conceded that the "two wings" would "culminate" (?) in a "grand split" at the last Convention, "and this was fully realized." He proceeds to tell how the Convention was organized and how all Woods contestants were expelled from the Convention and their seats given to "Scott" men. In this, his first production, it might have been well if he had had some slight regard to the truth in detailing the proceedings of the Convention. As an example of his veracity we need only refer to two of his random assertions. He says that one-half of the delegates elect were Woods men; and he says that one-half of the members of the Convention seceded from it along with the fallen angel, Guss.

When the Convention met, it was found that there were thirteen seats contested. There being in all eighty-eight delegates allowed, this left seventy-five seats uncontested; and, of the delegates entitled to them, twenty-four were Woods men, and fifty-one were anti-Woods, leaving a majority of fourteen in case *all* the contested seats had been given to Woods men. When the Woods contestants seceded from the convention, their places, even if they had been fairly entitled to them, would have to be filled by the delegates having the next highest number of votes, and they were filled accordingly. Some of the seceding delegates came back; so that there were in all seventy-eight delegates voting in the Convention. Giving Guss' assembly the ten seceding delegates from the regular Convention and the thirteen contesting Woods men, (not more than three of whom were entitled to seats at any rate,) we have in all twenty-three participants in the Woods-Guss-Jeff Davis affair. If J. S. B. has any knowledge of fractions he may ascertain that twenty-three is *not* the one-half of eighty-eight.

J. S. B. ought to have told the readers of the *Press* how *he* came to be a contestant for a seat in that Convention. As he has failed to do so, we will try to briefly tell it for him. The Woods men made strenuous efforts to carry Mount Union at the delegate election. When the polls were closed, the vote stood:

Republican.

David Etnier, Jr.,	53
H. C. Marshall,	51

Woodsite.

Wilson Maxwell,	24
J. P. Doyle,	22

In the face of this overwhelming defeat Maxwell and Doyle came with credentials—signed by persons as president and secretary, who were not officers of the election at Mt. Union,—saying that at an election held, &c., W. Maxwell and J. P. Doyle were duly elected delegates to the Republican county Convention; and John S. Bare, with a written *substitution* from Doyle tried to obtain a hearing before the Convention. Such astounding presumption *was* "beyond human endurance," and J. S. B. *did* turn his back upon the Convention after the services of a policeman had been called into requisition to persuade him to do so. We deeply sympathize with him and his conferers; and we wouldn't wonder if some more of them would take to writing for the newspapers.

IN MEMORIAM.

A public meeting will be held, at the Rooms known as the Headquarters of the Secret League, of this county, to take into consideration the propriety of making suitable and appropriate arrangements for the burial of the political remains of all that was known of the aforementioned League, a most ghastly corpse.

It died of a violent attack of *molery chorbus*, while all appearances indicated most excellent health. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death!" It was slightly indisposed on Monday morning, the 11th inst., and continued growing gradually worse until Tuesday about half-past ten o'clock, when violent cramps or spasms set in, with which it was convulsed beyond all precedent. The poor, terror-stricken creature was hurried off to Harrisburg in anticipation of a panacea which might give relief to its already much-reduced system, but the whole frame had been so severely wrecked, and doubtless mortification had set in, that it breathed its last, in great agony, about three o'clock, of the 13th instant, in the rotunda of the Capitol.

The body was returned to this place, the same evening, in a state of putrefaction, but disenfectants will not be spared and every means will be taken to preserve the ghastly image, if possible, until a grave can be dug deep enough to keep the stench down, if rocks do not interfere and grave-diggers enough can be had. Appropriate ceremonies may be expected. The public are generally invited to attend, as the services doubtless will be very interesting and impressive. The friends of the deceased have the sympathy of the whole community. The pall-bearers will be notified without delay, so that they may have abundance of time to prepare suitable habiliments of mourning. If the carcass does not become too offensive, it will lie in state, in the hall of its greatly afflicted and sorely distressed parent, until the nearest and dearest friends can take their final leave of all that was once mortal of this ghastly and treacherous friend. Suitable arrangements should be made for the widows and orphans. A committee will be appointed to entertain the friends, on their return from the funeral, with a mule supper. The order of the procession will be arranged, suitable divines timely notified, and the mourners provided with carriages. A lot, to receive the last remains, has been secured in an odd nook, amid *Green* foliage, and the cooling *Shade* of a secluded *Woods*. *Requiescat in pace.*

THE BOLT.

Guss, and the few misguided men who followed him, will no doubt pretend that there was some reason or excuse for the bolt which appears to have been deliberately planned beforehand. A few words will show, however, that the alleged cause of withdrawal was a mere pretext, without excuse or justification.

When the list of townships and boroughs had been called, by order of the Chairman of the County Committee, it was found that seats were contested in seven districts, thus making a contest as to thirteen delegates. A motion was made by Mr. Brown to appoint a committee and dispose of these contested seats before proceeding further, so that every district might be properly represented in the election of a Chairman and Secretaries. This was furiously opposed by A. L. Guss, on the ground that the Chairman was not a delegate and had no right to appoint a committee on contested seats. This was met by Mr. Fisher, with an amendment that certain delegates whom he named, should constitute the committee, thus making the appointment of the committee on contested seats the work of the Convention, the Chairman merely putting the question. Any other course would have left *thirteen* delegates without a voice in the choice of permanent officers and put it in the power of a small minority to control the organization and appointment of a committee on contested seats. The motion being carried by a large majority, Guss at once became disorderly and called on his followers to leave, which they did, much to the satisfaction of every honorable man in the Convention. A number of them soon saw the folly of following a worthless adventurer out of the regular organization, and came back, so that in making the nominations, during the afternoon, seventy-eight votes were cast, which was within ten votes of a full Convention.

This is a candid statement of the case, and we challenge successful contradiction.

☞ It is very evident that the gentleman who gets up the editorials for the Altoona *Sun* does not comprehend Huntingdon county politics. He thinks that a couple of banks here are at the bottom of all the political agitation in the Republican party. This is a grand mistake. Mr. Woods used his League to secure a Treasurer who would deposit in his bank, and this is all the bank that was in it. We have never heard a word upon the subject from any other source. The First National Bank does not depend upon this kind of business. We simply desire to set the *Sun* right. May it continue to shine unclouded.

☞ The editor of the Juniata *Sentinel* thinks he sees some terrible mare's nest in the jury business in this county. Quiet your nerves, friend, there has been nothing wrong with the jury for the last three years. Prior to that time Mr. Woods tried his hand at packing it, but was caught and the jury quashed. Since then A. L. Guss failed to convict Maj. Wharton for libel and he has been endeavoring to account for it by charging that gentleman with tampering with the jury. The only reason for his not being convicted was that everybody believed the statement of Miss Pope.

☞ The Harrisburg *Patriot* says "that by a trick the Scott men secured the chairman on the committee on contested seats at the late Republican County Convention." This is a misstatement of the facts. Mr. H. G. Fisher moved that Hon. S. T. Brown, D. S. Henderson, Esq., and Silas Gibboney, Esq., should constiture a committee on contested seats. On a division being called the vote stood 51 for the resolution and 27 against, and this was almost the exact strength of the different parties in the Convention. We defy successful contradiction of this statement.

☞ This is the way Woods addresses those whom he thinks he can control:—"We want to increase the circulation of "the *Globe*. How many copies will you "take? I have taken *twenty-five*, you take "ten. How many votes can you poll in "your district for another ticket?" This is the cue. A compromise ticket and the *Globe!* The Senate and Assembly for Treasurer, Poor Director and Jury Commissioner! Are you willing to bite, Democrats? Do you want the Woods men to control the county funds and fill the jury box?

☞ Some men are born leaders, while others are just as certainly born fools. We were forcibly reminded of this fact, at the Republican County Convention, when A. L. Guss lead his few followers from the hall without a cause. He for a few minutes thought he had a pretext, but in a moment it was brushed away, and the poor fool was left without a resource, save the commission of the supremest folly. He was no more equal to the occasion than a child.

☞ The treatment of him who would risk his life for the orphans, in an old vacated and isolated house, with only a small number of male and female friends to protect him, on the night of the 4th of July last, is not philanthropic by a jug full. Why is it ever thus? Moralists, however, are scarcely ever properly appreciated. The "thorough education of the orphan" is his only hobby. He never loses sight of it by night or by day.

☞ The waters of the Raystown Branch have been considerably swollen, the last few days, owing to a copious saline shower, *judicially* poured out over the result of the late delegate election in Penn township. It was a "meltin'" time, calling to mind the scenes at the "Cross Road which is in the State of Kentucky."

☞ When Guss took the *Globe* he boasted that he had the "money to run it, and had come to stay." Now he says he is "financially ruined." "Brag-well is a good dog, but Holdfast is a better."

☞ Run into the ground—The immortal Right Reverend Abraham League Guss, A. M., Principal of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School, and would-be delegate to the State Convention.

The Republican Hosts Ready!

The Line of Battle Fully Prepared!

Full Proceedings of the State Convention!

The Republican State Convention which met in Harrisburg on Thursday last, was the most enthusiastic and respectable in proceedings and men that we have seen assembled in that city for years. The nomination for State Treasurer, the first time a candidate was thus selected, was made with a unanimity which finely illustrates the cohesive force of our organization. Our opponents watched and prayed and hoped for dissension on this subject—the few malcontents who are left in our organization eagerly looked to it for a chance to show their teeth, and once more distil the poison of their vituperation; but from the beginning of the canvass to the taking of the first ballot, there was a determination evinced by every delegate to allow no jealousy, no sensitiveness of preference, to disturb its action, so that when a ballot was had, Mr. Mackey polled 115 votes. It was the largest vote any man ever received for a nomination on a first ballot from a Republican State Convention. It not only presents Mr. Mackey's true strength with his party, but it establishes the strength of the party itself, shows its force to execute its will, and is the assurance of a victory as great as that we won last year.

The nomination for Supreme Judge was more hotly contested than that of State Treasurer. Philadelphia thought that she ought to have the succession to Chief Justice Reed, and pressed the name of Judge Paxson with great unanimity. On the other hand Judge Butler's friends were exceedingly earnest, persistent and enthusiastic. When his name was brought forward his friends cheered and clapped lustily, which in all candor we regard as out of place. Judge Gordon's friends were not demonstrative but coolly stood by their man, waiting to profit by the intensity of the contest between the other two candidates, which the result has proven was both wise and practical, as on the tenth ballot, Judge Butler's friends suddenly turned and cast their vote for Gordon, nominating him by a majority of twenty-five. This only shows how much of enigma these things are, and that instead of Conventions being controlled by outside influences, they follow the bent and determination of the delegates which compose them. Judge Gordon's nomination will leave but one Supreme Judge in the East—Judge Sharswood—the West having Judge Williams, of Pittsburg, and Judge Agnew, of Beaver, Judge Mercer being from the North, Bradford county.

The resolutions adopted are all that any Republican will require, all that any reasonable man can demand. There is not a principle of importance which they shrink to face—not an issue which they hesitate to meet. In all their utterances they are bold and defiant, repledging the party to its faith, and re-proclaiming the measures by which the country was saved from destruction, and insured a long lease of prosperity.

The proceedings of the Convention throughout were dignified and harmonious, full of that genial enthusiasm which is the proof of a healthy and vigorous organization. It was a notable fact that many new men were delegates—many young men who were never in such a body before. Among these, as we have already written, there was good feeling, and the convention met, acted and adjourned, animated by one object—the success of our principles.

At 12 o'clock the chairman of the State Central Committee, Russell Errett, called the Convention to order, and the secretary of the same committee read off the list of delegates, as follows:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—First district, J. A. Houseman; Second district, Hamilton Disston; Third district, C. W. Ridgeway; Fourth district, C. T. Jones.
Fifth district—Chester and Delaware, W. B. Waddell.
Sixth district—Montgomery, General Wm. M. Mintzer.
Seventh district—Bucks and Northampton, E. H. Green.
Eighth—Berks, Samuel Shearer.
Ninth—Lancaster, John M. Stehman.
Tenth—Schuylkill, M. P. Fowler.
Eleventh—Lehigh and Carbon, R. C. Hammersly.
Twelfth—Dauphin and Lebanon Samuel F. Parr.
Thirteenth—Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, Otis Reynolds, O. F. Gaines.
Fourteenth—Bradford, A. W. Alvord.
Fifteenth—Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan, R. M. Foresman.
Sixteenth—Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga, Hugh Young.
Seventeenth—Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union, Maj. H. H. Bechtel.
Eighteenth—Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk, Gen. J. M. Campbell.
Nineteenth—Cumberland and Franklin, Alex. Stewart.
Twentieth—Adams and York, A. J. Cover.
Twenty-first—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset, Maj. D. W. Mullin.
Twenty-second—Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon, Dr. J. W. Dinwiddie.
Twenty-third—Allegheny, Russell Errett, C. L. Magee, Arthur Hobson.
Twenty-fourth—Indiana and Westmoreland, Col. D. S. Porter.
Twenty-fifth—Fayette and Greene, W. G. W. Ray.
Twenty-sixth—Beaver, Butler and Washington, W. S. Shellenberger.
Twenty-seventh—Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest, David M'Clay.
Twenty-eighth—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango, S. H. Miller.
Twenty-ninth—Crawford, John B. Compton.
Thirteenth—Erie and Warren, A. D. Wood.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—First District, Joseph K. Fletcher; Second, Robert C. Tittermary; Third, John R. Orr; Fourth, William Elliott; Fifth, David F. Houston; Sixth, Daniel B. Beitler; Seventh, A. Alexander; Eighth. Wm. Totten: Ninth, James W. Sayers; Tenth, M. Hall Stanton; Eleventh, Wm. B. Mann; Twelfth, Wm. M. Bunn; Thirteenth, Thomas Spence; Fourteenth, George Bumm; William Neill; Sixteenth, John W. Harmer; Seventeenth, Henry Copland; Eighteenth, Christian Kneass.
Adams—Maj. Robert Bell.
Allegheny—Pittsburg—1st District, Geo. W. Wilson; 2d District, Wm. H. M'Cleary; County—S. H. Geyer, J. A. Myler, B. B. Coursin, R. B. Brown, John Larimer.
Armstrong—W. D. Mullin.
Beaver, Butler and Washington—David Critchlow, John M. Greer, B. F. Garvin, J. D. V. Hazard.
Bedford and Fulton—John J. Cromer.
Berks—D. C. Keller, John H. Gernant, J. K. Sterrett.
Blair—John R. Bohn.
Bradford—J. M. Smith, W. H. Carnochan,
Bucks—Lewis B. Thompson, A. Shurrs.
Cambria—Thomas Davis.
Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—A. J. Monks.
Carbon and Monroe—J. M. Stokes,
Centre—John G. Love.
Chester—E. B. Moore, John M. Pomeroy.
Clarion and Forest—J. B. Agnew.
Clearfield—John H. Fulford.
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Lindsay Mahaffey, Thomas J. Ingham.
Columbia—D. A. Beckley.
Crawford—J. C. Henderson, W. A. Ruper.
Cumberland—A. L. Lyde.
Dauphin and Perry.—Joseph Landis, A. Fortenbaugh, Thomas Milligan.
Delaware—Wm. Ward.
Erie—Joseph R. Sterret, C. C. Boyd.
Fayette—Jasper M. Thompson.
Franklin—Capt. W. F. Patton.
Green—John C. Flenniken.
*Huntingdon—H. G. Fisher.
Indiana—J. C. Pearce.
Juniata and Mifflin—Jeremiah S. Lyon.
Lancaster—J. C. Muhlenburg, Edward M'Millon, S. H. Pierce.
Luzerne—E. N. Willard, J. P. Hanh, W. A. M. Orser, W. W. DeWitt.
Mercer—Wm. Achre.
Montgomery—Capt. F. Sullivan, Dr. W. T. Robinson.
Northampton—Chas. H. Muller, David Acherman.
Northumberland and Montour—A. A. Shisler, W. H Bradley.
Pike and Wayne—C. P. Waller.
Potter and M'Kean—A. G. Olmsted.
Schuylkill—H. S. Bonner, Fred. E. Stees, E. J. Kerlin.
Snyder and Union—Thos. Shallenberger.
Somerset—Ed. Scull.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—A. P. Stephens, A. E. Buck.
Tioga—Henry Allen,
Venango—N. B. Riddle
Warren—T. B. Monks.
Westmoreland—Col. Geo. F. Huff, D. S. Atkinson.
York—H. S. M'Nair, J. N. Slegle.
*Contested by A. L. Guss.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

On motion of David F. Houston, of Philadelphia, G. H. Miller, Esq., of Mercer, was elected temporary chairman of the Convention. He was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Elliott and Houston.

On being introduced to the convention,

Mr. Miller said: Gentlemen of the Convention—When I look about me here, and see men so much older than myself, I must sincerely thank you for the honor conferred upon this occasion.

That there may be order and harmony in your deliberations during the short space of time I shall preside over you, I ask your indulgence and hearty co-operation.

It is scarcely necessary that I should state the object that has called us together. We have met to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, and also for State Treasurer. In view of the fact that this is what might be call the "off year" in politics, it behooves us that harmony should mark our deliberations. I think no one will dispute the fact that the victory in the campaign of last year was due to unity more than anything else. To that are we indebted for the great victory that rewarded your efforts in 1872. [Applause.]

That there are great ends to be attained, and that they ought to be retained by the Republican party, and should be first attained by the Republican party of the grand old Keystone of the arch, it seems to me that that Republican party should still be triumphant in the future as in the past. [Applause.] It has already done the work according to the will of the people, and the work has been well done. It is true that there was great vituperation of President Grant before his re-election; but the people knew how false the allegations were, and emphatically said, "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter up still higher!"

In view, also, of the fight made against the present Governor of the State, the Hon. John F. Hartranft, [great applause] then whom no nobler man has ever presided as Executive over our State, let harmony prevail as it did during that momentus struggle; and so sure as the sun sets on the evening of the first Tuesday of October next, will this same party continue to triumph in its glorious march. [Applause.]

I again thank you for the honor conferred.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

Messrs. James W. Sayre, of Philadelphia; E. B. Moore, of Chester; W. B. Riddle, of Venango; C. L. Megee, of Allegheny; A. A. Shisler, of Northumberland county, were then elected the temporary secretaries of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were declared the temporary officers of the Convention.

Cassius M. Brown, Sergeant-at-arms; John Conway, Assistant Sergeant-at-arms; Henry Reinbold, doorkeeper, and Jacob Wildemere and Alfred M. Fields, assistant doorkeepers.

Wm. B. Mann, (of Phila.) had a communication read from the Pennsylvania Republican Association, at Washington, stating that the following named gentlemen had been elected delegates to the Convention: J. E. Michener, E. R. Chapman, R. B. Kinnie, E. H. Thomas and Paul Hersh.

On motion of Mr. Mann, they were allowed the freedom of the floor in the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Bunn, of Phila., was carried, directing the appointment by the chair of a committee of seven on contested seats.

The following were appointed: Messrs. Bunn, of Philadelphia; Magee, of Allegheny; Disston, of Philadelphia; Landis, of Dauphin; Smith, of Bradford; Muhlenborg, of Lancaster, and Thompson of Bucks.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

A committee of one from each Senatorial district was ordered to be appointed on permanent organization, ane also a committee of thirty-three, to be chosen by the delegates from their respective Senatorial districts, to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. Also, that all resolutions offered in Convention be referred to the resolution committee without debate.

The committee were selected by the delegates, as follows:

1st Senatorial district—John R. Orr; 2d, A. Alexander; 3d, C. W. Ridgeway; 4th, Christian Kneass; 5th, John M. Pomroy; 6th, W. T. Robinson; 7th, A. P. Shutz; 8th, D. C. Keller; 9th, John M. Stehman; 10th, Fredrick E. Stees; 11th, Frank P. Mickley; 12th, A. Fortenbaugh; 13th, W. W. Dewitt, Otis Reynolds; 14th, A. P. Stevens; 15th, Lindsay Mahaffey; 16th, Henry Allen; 17th, A. A. Shister; 18th, J. M. Campbell; 19th, Alexander Stuart; 20th, A. J. Covert; 21st, John R. Bohn; 22d, Jeremiah Lyons; 23d, Geo. W. Wilson, Wm. C. M'Cleary, John Lorimar; 24th, John C. Pearson; 25th, B. F. Flenniken; 26th, J. D. V. Hazzard; 27th, J. B. Agnew; 28th, D. M. Wallace; 29th, John B. Compton; 30th J. R. Sterret.

1st Senatorial district—Wm, Elliott, 2d, Wm. B. Mann; 3d, D. F. Houston; 4th, C. T. Jones; 5th, Wm. Ward: 6th, F. Sullivan; 7th, C. H. Muller; 8th, J. K. Sterrett; 9th, G. Pierce; 10th, M. P. Fowler; 11th, Geo. Erdman; 12th, A. R. Boughter; 13th, W. A. M. Greer, Isaac P. Hand; 14th, S. W. Alford; 15th, R. M. Forsman; 16th, Hugh Young; 17th, Thomas H. Mulligan; 18th, J. H. Fulford; 19th, Wm. F. Patton; 20th, J. N. Slagle; 21st, Ed. Scull; 22d, J. W. Dinwiddie; 23d, Russell Errett, S. H. Geyer, R. B. Brown; 24th, D. S. Atkinson; 25th, W. G. W. Day; 26th, John M. Greer; 27th, D. W. Mullen; 28th, N. B. Riddle; 29th, W. A. Rupert; 30th, A. D. Wood.

A recess of over an hour was then taken to give the committee an opportunity to confer.

The Convention was not called to order until about three o'clock. The first business presented was the report of the Committee on centested seats. Mr. Bunn reported that only one contest, that from Huntingdon county, was presented to them, and upon due examination of all the facts in the case the Committee was unanimous in the opinion that H. G. Fisher was the duly elected delegate. The report was accepted, and Mr. Fisher's name placed upon the roll of delegates.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

President—A. G. Olmstead, of Potter county.

Vice President—J. K. Fletcher, Hamilton Disston, M. Hall Stanton, John Harmer, Wm. Ward, Gen. Wm. M. Mintzer, David Ackerman, John H. Gernant, E. M'Millen, E. J. Kirlin, R. C. Hammersly, Samuel F. Barr, E. M. Willard, Chas P. Walker, Dr. W. H. Bradley, Hugh Young, T. Shellenberger, Thomas Davis, Charles Mullen, Maj. Robert Bell, D. W. Mullin, John F. Love, B. B. Corsin, John. A. Myler, A. Hobson, Col. D. Porter, Jasper M. Thompson, D. Critchlow, David M'Lean. Wm. Achre, W. A. Rupert, C. C. Boyle.

Secretaries—A. A. Shissler, Northumberland; E. B. Moore, Chester; Jas. W. Sayers, Philadelphia; C. L. M'Gee, Allegheny; N. B. Riddle, Venango; W. S. Shellenberger, Beaver, and H. G. Fisher, Huntingdon.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John Conway, Philadelphia.

Doorkeepers—Jacob Wildeman, Alfred M. Fields, C. M. Brown, Henry Reinhold, and James White.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Olmsted, on being conducted to the chair, was received with applause. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Perhaps established custom requires that I should enter into elaborate discussion of the principles which will enter into the canvass at the coming election. If such custom exists, we will depart from it for once.

I am free to say that I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me. I trust this Convention will be harmonious in its action.

The fullest liberty will be allowed to every delegate to express whatever views he may entertain of candidates or of public policy; and after everything has been said and everything done, the majority of the Convention must rule. [Applause.] As earnest Republicans—men who are Republicans because they believe in the principles of the policy of the Republican party—our duty requires us to acquiesce in the verdict of the Convention.

I will not here reiterate the history of the of the Republican party. It has saved the country from its deepest disgrace; it has saved it from all its armed foes; it has written its principles in the Constitution and the laws of the country, and it has stamped them in the hearts of the American people—aye, in the very soil of the American continent, and the Republican party will continue to govern the country it has saved, although some, wearied by the march, may have fallen out by the wayside. [Applause.]

STATE TREASURER.

The Convention then proceed to the nomination of candidates for State Treasurer, when the following were named:

R. W. Mackey, of Allegheny county.
Samuel, Henry of Cambria.
Geo. F. Huff, of Westmoreland.

The name of George F. Huff was withdrawn. On the first ballot, R. W. Mackey was nominated, having received 115 votes, and Mr. Henry 18 votes.

The nomination was made unanimous.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for Justice of Supreme Court:

Samuel S. Blair, of Blair county.
Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson.
Wm. M. Hall, of Bedford.
Edward M. Paxon, of Philadelphia.
Wm. Butler, of Chester.

The following shows the vote cast for the nominees;

BALLOTS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Butler	42	40	39	38	37	35	32	26	11	5
Gordon	40	47	46	45	41	46	38	54	64	77
Paxson	38	45	47	49	51	51	52	52	54	48
Hall	7	w*								
Blair	6	w*								

*Withdrawn.

Judge Gordon having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the Convention.

PLATFORM.

Wm. B. Mann, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made report from that Committee, submitting the following:

We, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, renew our expressions of confidence in and devotion to the principles of Republicanism, and declare—

1. That we heartily endorse and re adopt the Republican National and State platforms of 1872.

2. That the National Administration commands our continued confidence, and is entitled, by its promotion of the best interests and prosperity of the nation, to the earnest support of the people.

3. That the administration of Governor Hartranft calls for our warmest approbation. During the short time he has been in the Executive Department he has established a State policy which has justly endeared him to the people of this Commonwealth, and has amply justified the confidence we have placed in him. [Applause.]

4. That while earnestly in favor of Constitutional Reform, and of such a revision of our State Constitution as will make it an effective instrument in preventing and punishing the corrupt abuses that have crept in under our present system, we demand emphatically and especially, that whatever is done or left undone, the main purpose for which the Constitutional Convention was called—the absolute prevention of special legislation—shall be so placed before the people as to secure their separate and decisive expression thereon.

5. That the reduction of the State debt from $41,000,000 to $26,000,000; the repeal of all State taxes on real estate; the establishment of schools for the support of soldier's orphans; the maintenance of our excellent and prosperous system of common schools; and the establishment of the policy of paying off our debt at the rate of $2,000,000 a year; together with the generally flourishing condition of our prosperous old Commonwealth, are evidences that the Republicans, during their twelve years control in Pennsylvania, have faithfully administered her affairs, and that the reins of government may be safely left in their hands.

6. That there should be rigid economy in the State and National administrations, and the taxes should be reduced in both as rapidly as consistent with good government, the maintenance of the public credit and certain extinguishment of State and National debts.

7. That the public lands belong to the people, and should be sacredly reserved for homes for actual settlers, and we pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

8. That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

9. That as retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation, and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise, and we condemn, without reserve, voting for, or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, whether in State or Nation, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased should promptly and unconditionally be repealed. [Applause.]

10. That we heartily denounce corruption wherever found, and are sincerely desirous for honest economy and political purity in all official administrations. To secure this is the duty of every citizen, and to this end every good man should feel bound, not only to participate in politics, but to labor actively to see that none but good men secure party appointments or nominations.

11. That the practice of loading the appropriation bill, essential to the support of the government, with objectionable legislation, in the shape of amendments, towards the close of the session, is a prolific source of abuse, and a fraud upon the people, and its reform is urgently demanded.

12. That as the country and home industry have both uniformly prospered under a tariff so arranged as to afford both revenue and protection, the present tariff should be left undisturbed; and as all tarriffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a poor government, indeed, which could not afford to arrange its details so as to encourage the growth of home manufactures, and the creation of a remunerative home market for all the products of our soil.

13. That order and security in the States lately in rebellion must come through the stern enforcement of the laws enacted to protect life, liberty and the freedom of thought, and cannot be secured by rendering these just and necessary laws inoperative through executive clemency to unrepentant assasssins now undergoing punishment in pursuance of law.

14. That, as during the time the Republican party has been in power it has had to confront graver difficulties, and more new and perplexing questions of government than ever were presented to any other party to solve, and has solved them so judiciously and wisely that the country endorses its decisions and accepts its work, it is the only organization competent to so meet the grave issues that are now constantly arising as to secure the just rights of the whole people.

15. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for Agriculture and Labor their due influence, interests and rights; and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain those ends.

CHIEF JUSTICE READ.

The following was also reported from the same committee:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention, and the candidates this day nominated, shall appoint the chairman of the State central committee; and that the said committee shall consist of the same members and be appointed in the same manner as heretofore.

A letter from Judge Read, to Wm. B. Mann, and dated August 8th, was read, in which the writer stated it to be his fixed determination not to be a candidate for the office of Supreme Judge. In connection therewith, the following was also reported by the committee:

The term of service of Hon. John M. Read, now Chief Justice of the State, being about to expire, and this convention being called upon to nominate his successor on the bench of the Supreme Court, cannot forego the opportunity to express its regret that he cannot be a candidate. His fidelity, learning, knowledge, and a fearless discharge of duty during his whole term of judicial service, have won for him the respect and esteem of the people of Pennsylvania; and while this Convention recognizes the propriety of his determination, owing to the cares incident to his advanced age, and acquiesces therefore in his resolution to withdraw at the expiration of his official term, it does so reluctantly, and with the earnest hope that he may long live in the enjoyment of health and prosperity, and that his judicial mantle may be as honorably worn by his successor. The Republican party of Pennsylvania and the United States owe a debt of deep gratitude to Judge Read, who, abandoning the ties of the political party to which he had been steadfastly and prominently attached, was a pioneer in the cause of freedom and of that great political reform which has resulted in the establishment of universal liberty and suffrage.

All the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The names of persons selected by the delegates to represent the various counties on the State Central Committee, were then handed in, when the Convention finally adjourned.

☞ Calomel at a discount. Defiance to Southern Fevers. Good digestion is to be secured by using Simmons' Liver Regulator.

☞ The balance of trade,—Fairbanks scales.

Special Notices.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

AUGUST FLOWER.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, impure blood, heartburn, waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of the food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of John Read & Sons, Huntingdon, and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle free of charge. Try it.

Aug.20,1873-1y.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.
July23-4t.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

Special Notices.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by
CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all druggists.
July16,1873-1y.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
July16,1873-1y.

WHY! WHY! WHY!

Is HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS patronized by our best citizens?

BECAUSE

It is reliable in all cases.
It is not a rum drink.
It has been tested thirty years.
It is recommended by physicians.
It is recommended by clergymen.
It is recommended by lawyers.
It is recommended by all who use it.
It will cure Liver Complaint.
It will cure Dyspepsia.
It will cure Jaundice.
It will cure Marasmus.
It will cure Habitual Constipation.
It will cure Sick Headache.
It will strengthen the Debilitated.
It will tone up the Nerves
It will give a good appetite.
It will assist Digestion.
It will cure all diseases arising from diseased or debilitated digestive organs. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Sold by all Druggists. Principal office, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia.
June11,1873eow7mos.

New To-Day.

HUNTINGDON ACADEMY.

WILL AGAIN OPEN SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.

Rates of Tuition, $10, $12.50 and $15 per term of eleven weeks.

JAMES A. STEPHENS,
Aug.20-3t. Principal.

LOGAN ACADEMY.

Farmers, Mechanics and Business men will please send for Circular of this Institution, located at Bell's Mills, Blair county, Pa. Design of Principal is preparation for Teaching or Business. Students are prepared for College. Classical course is full and taught by the Principal. Boarders received as per circular.

J. A. STEWART, A. M.
Aug.20-4t. Antistown, Blair co., Pa.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, living in Lincoln township, desirous of changing his location, will sell the Farm upon which he now resides, at private sale, containing one hundred acres, and allowances, of which about seventy acres are cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good new Log Frame House, a Bank Barn, and other outbuildings; there is a never-failing spring at the door, and about four hundred fruit trees. For information and terms apply to

D. G. ENYEART,
James Creek,
Huntingdon county, Pa.
August20,1873-3mo.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA,

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

HUNTINGDON BOROUH WATER LOAN.

EIGHT PER CENT. TWENTY YEARS COUPON BONDS.

REGISTERED OR MADE PAYABLE TO BEARER AS INVESTORS MAY DESIRE.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, JANUARY and JULY.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY, APPROVED MARCH 10, 1871.

Bonds will be issued in denominations of $100, $200, $300, $400, $500, $600, $700, $800, $900, $1000 and $5000.

This Loan is free from County and Municipal taxes.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of D. Caldwell, Esq., No. 111, Third street.

J. H. BORING,
Chief Burgess.
August20,1873-6mos.

PITTSBURG SAFE CO.,

167 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURG, PENNA.

Manufacture

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,

which are unequaled by any other.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,

purchase ours and you will get what you want.

Prices and specifications furnished on application.

August20,1873-1y.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, August 20, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Approved Text Books, published by J. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia.

The new American Readers and Spellers are the latest, cheapest and best published. The entire series of Readers, at full retail price, five vols., cost only two dollars and fifty cents. Every book in the series bears evidence that it was prepared by authors possessed of good taste, skill and talent. The type, paper, engravings and binding are of the very best quality. The selections are fresh and spicy —just such as have an irresistible charm for children.

The publishers deserve the commendation and support of all friends of education, for placing in the hands of children a practical series of Readers at a mere nominal cost—in stead of a compendium of English literature. The publication of this series marks a new era in the history of school books. We are glad to see that they have already been adopted for the use of many of the most important schools in the country. The Board af Education for the State of Vermont, has adopted them to be used in all the public schools of that State for a period of five years. The cities of New York and Philadelphia, besides hundreds of other cities and towns, have also adopted them.

We are pleased to learn that they will be introduced into the Public Schools of Huntingdon at an early day. This is a move in the right direction—it secures for our citizens the latest and best series at the least possible cost and will save them hundreds of dollars of expense.

Mitchell's Geographies are too widely and favorably known to need any words of commendation. We will only say that the latest series is fully up with the times in every particular, and that they are justly entitled to the reputation they have already won, as the standard series of America.

Our townsman, Mr. D. W. Proctor is the agent for J. H. Butler & Co., and will promptly furnish copies of the above named books for about one half price for introduction. We advise all teachers and members of School Boards to correspond with him, and to arrange for the introduction of the books.

A SERIOUS LOSS.—On Tuesday morning Rev. Wilhelm and lady, of Petersburg, took the morning train for Harrisburg, intending to visit a relative named Elliott, residing in the vicinity of Richmond Furnace, Franklin county. They embarked on the first train over the Cumberland Valley Railroad, arriving at their destination sometime during the middte of the afternoon. What was their astonishment when they reached Richmond Furnace to find that they had lost a traveling satchel containing the following valuables:

Certificate of forty-one shares Pennsylvania railroad stock; certificate for twenty-five shares do.; certificate for six shares do., and certificate for four shares do., in the name of Kate I. E. Wilhelm.

Three $1000 bonds (coupon) Northern Pacific Railroad.

Receipt to Kate I. E. Wilhelm, from Pennsylvania railroad, for $700, paid on first instalment on twenty eight shares new stock subscribed for.

Check for $4,77 from De Haven& Bro. Philadelphia, to I. E. Wilhelm, not endorsedby her.

A gold chain, with reversible key, enameled pin attached.

The chief of-police, of Chambersburg, is endeavoring to trace the whereabouts of the lost valuables, but this far has been unsuccessful.

WATCH STOLEN AND THE THIEF CAUGHT.—On Saturday last a young man entered the engine room of the manufactory of Smucker & Brown, of this place, and appeared to be interested in the working of the machinery, but it seems that a silver watch, belong to Mr. Brown, which hung against the wall, was the real object of interest. While the workmen were engaged he reached the watch, put it in his pocket, and left the building. Soon after his departure the watch was missed, and suspicion at once pointed to him as the thief. The services of Constable Edwards were called into requisition, who soon found the object of his search sauntering leisurely along the street, wearing the watch in his vest pocket. He was arrested, taken before Esquire Murray, and committed to prison. He gave his name as James Smith, but it seems that his real name is Harris, and that he hails from some point in the Broad Top region.

BARN BURNED BY LIGHTNING.—On last Tuesday during a heavy rain storm, the lightning struck the barn of John B. Smith & Brothers, of Jackson township, consuming it with all its contents. The latter were the property of J. Homer Oaks, Esq., Messrs. Smith & Bros., having lately purchased the property. The stock was all saved. Mr. Oaks' loss will not be much less than $1200. The Messrs. Smiths' had a policy of insurance upon the barn and will not suffer very much.

HUNTINGDON AND RROAD TOP RAIL ROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
for the week ending August 16, 1873	6654
Same date last year	6239
Increase for week	415
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	276,294
Same date last year	189,364
Increase for year 1873	89,930

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—A meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, the 20th of August, instant, at 7.30 o'clock, P. M. Business of great importance to be transacted.

By order of the President,

J. S. CORNMAN,
Secretary

FIFTY CENTS WILL PAY FOR THE JOURNAL FOR THREE MONTHS!—We desire every Post Master in the county to send us at least four new subscribers for three months, at fifty cents each. This can readily be done, and at some of the larger offices double this number ought to be obtained. Send us FIFTY CENTS and get the JOURNAL for three months. tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

TOWNS supplied with running water are not as liable to the ravages of the cholera as those depending upon wells. This being the case Huntingdon should take every precaution to keep the disease from her limits.

THE Ladies of Birmingham will hold an Ice Cream Festival every Wednesday and Saturday evenings during the season, proceeds to go to furnishing the New Methodist Church.

GOOD NEWS.—A new coal warf has been opened in West Huntingdon. Anthracite and Bituminous coal sold by Flood & Cunningham, office 105 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. tf

CAMP MEETING.—We are requested to state that the West Huntingdon Camp Meeting will be continued this week and part of next. The public are respectfully invited.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—Pursuant to notice given, by the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, the Republican County Convention, of Huntingdon County assembled, in Yenter's Hall, Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by A. Tyhurst, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee aforesaid, who announced the first business in order to be the appointment of two temporary Secretaries.

John R. Thompson, of Birmingham, and W. F. Mahaffey, of Brady, were elected temporary Secretaries.

The Chairman then directed the roll to be called alphabetically, with the following result, viz:

Alexandria—D. S. Henderson, Dr. J. W. Hewitt.
Barree—Silas Gibbony, Wm. Coy.
Birmingham—John R. Thompson, Jesse Beegle.
Broad Top City—C. K. Horton, John D. Lewis.
Brady—Wm. Mehaffy, Caleb Wakefield.
Carbon—John S. Haffly, A. S. Brooks.
**Cass*—Henry Rindlaub, Jacob Chilcott.
**Cassville*—A. L. Guss, Aaron W. Evans.
Clay—
Coalmont—Thos. Thompson, John Hickes.
Cromwell—Joshua Booher, Benj. Chilcott.
Dublin—Henry Robinson, Frank Stitt.
Franklin—John Laporte, T. W. Hamilton.
Henderson—George Numer, John S. Warfel.
Hopewell—
Huntingdon, 1st *W.*—F. W. Stewart, Henry Glazier.
" 2nd *W.*—H. G. Fisher, S. T. Brown.
" 3rd *W.*—T. S. Johnston, J. D. O'Donell.
" 4th *W.*—Isaac R. Hatfield, Harlan Saylor
Jackson—George McAlevy, Thos. Mitchell.
Juniata—Adam Bagshaw, Abram Corbin.
Lincoln—
Mapleton Bor—J. S. Gillem, R. S. Henderson.
Morris—C. H. Beck, J. H. Davis.
Mount Union Bor.—H. Clay Marshal, David Etnier.
* " *Dis.*—David Snyder,
Oneida—Jacob Miller, James Foster.
Orbisonia—Robert Brown, Thomas Kelly.
Penn—Wm. J. Geisinger, Jacob H. Isett.
Petersburg—Dr. H. Orlady, Wm. Benton.
Porter—Contested.
Shirley—Dav'd Long, Robert Bigham,
Shirleysburg—Contested.
Shade Gap—Dr. Wm. M. Rhoa, John W. Scott.
Springfield—Newton Madden, Daniel Stains.
Tell—John Silverthorn, James Yeader.
Todd—Tie.
**Three Springs*—Elias Swoope, W. T. Hampson.
**Union*—Isaac Smith, Reuben Chilcott.
Walker—Peter Robb, Wm. Kyper.
Upper West—Andrew Myton, Henry Neff.
Lower West—Wm. McClure, Wm. Stryker.
Warriorsmark Bor—J. H. Mattern, one contested.
" *Township*—Henry Krider, W. S. Weston.

*Bolted.

S. T. Brown, Esq., moved that a Committee of three be appointed on contested seats, which was seconded and put before the Convention.

A. L. Guss denounced the resolution bitterly, while Mr. Brown defended it.

H. G. Fisher then moved, as a substitute, that Samuel T. Brown, David S. Henderson, and Silas Gibboney be a Committee on contested seats, the question was put and the Chair indicated its adoption, when a division was called and resulted in its adoption by a vote of 51 to 27.

Hereupon Mr. Guss raved and fumed like a madman, and moved that the Convention adjourn, which was ruled out of order. He then put the question himself, amidst considerable confusion, and declared the Convention adjourned, and stalked out, followed by eighteen or twenty delegates, while the Convention jeered and hooted the renegades.

Mr. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, read the following report, declaring the following delegates entitled to seats, viz:

Clay.—C. R. M'Carthy, Jonathan Miller.
Lincoln.—John H. Donaldson, Jacob Harker.
Hopewell.—David Hetzell, Robert Edwards.
Porter.—Benjamin Isenberg, Henry G. Neff.
Shirley township.—David Long, Robert Bigham.
Shirleysburg.—William Drake, George Leas.
Tod.—Eli Plummer, J. W. Houck.
Mt. Union District.—William Rommel, John Booher.
Warriorsmark bor.—Levi Claybaugh, Jacob Mattern.

On motion, the Report was adopted.

Dr. H. Orlady nominated H. G. Fisher, Esq., for permanent Chairman. On motion, he was declared elected by acclamation.

The temporary Secretaries were elected permanently.

Mr. Fisher, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and expressed the hope that the Convention would now act wisely and harmoniously, as all the villainy that had been coupled with it had just left it.

Dr. H. Orlady moved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed Dr. H. Orlady, G. W. Hamilton, H. Robinson, Dr. G. W. Hewitt and Geo. W. McAlevy.

On motion of S. T. Brown, Esq., the thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to A. Tyhurst, Esq., for the able and efficient manner in which he conducted the last campaign as Chairman of the County Committee.

Mr. Brown then addressed the Convention for a few minutes, urging united and unanimous action.

The Committee on resolutions read the following report, viz:

1st. That the Republicans of Huntingdon County re-assert their attachment to the Republican party of the Union. With the National Government in its hands, rebellion has been suppressed, a race emancipated, citizenship and suffrage have been secured by Constitutional guarantees, and protected by the power of the National Legislature and Judiciary; the National Debt has been steadily diminished, and taxation steadily reduced the National Credit has been maintained and a large part of the National Debt funded at a low rate of interest; Pensions have been promptly paid to our soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans; treasonable disorders have been held in check; we have enjoyed security, Peace and prosperity at home, and have ensured the respect of other nations by maintaining the rights and asserting the power of our own. To President GRANT and his administration are these results largely due, and recognizing him as its chosen leader, with full reliance upon his wisdom and integrity, the Republican party will go forward in the discharge of its high duties, relying upon the intelligence and patriotism of the People to sustain it against the clamors of all the discordant combinations that vainly seek to stay its progress, and supplant it in power.

2nd. That Gov. JOHN F. HARTRANFT has justified the confidence of his friends, and silenced the detraction of his enemies by the firm and impartial manner in which he has interposed his Executive veto to prevent a flood of special legislation and to protect our people's rights against unreasonable corporate privileges. He has secured, and by his future action, we believe he will retain, the peoples' confidence in his administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth.

3rd. That as the immediate fellow-citizen of Hon. JOHN SCOTT, we take pride and pleasure in commending his whole course in the Senate of the United States, as characterized by ability, industry, and fidelity, in the discharge of his duties to the whole Union and in retaining the interests of Pennsylvania and the principles of the Republican party. His action in opposing and refusing to accept the extra back pay, was but a realization of the confidence which we who know him best repose in his common sense and integrity.

4th. We condem the action of every member of Congress, without respect to party, who either voted for the extra back pay, or having voted against, received and kept it.

5th. That the Huntingdon *Globe* is not deserving of recognition as an exponent of Republican sentiment, but should be known abroad as it is at home, as simply a medium, bought and used by its editor, and his associates, to gratify their personal resentment, by the defamation of all Republicans, who do not agree with them, and being thus only a source of weakness and dissension it is declared unworthy of the support or confidence of the party.

6th. That it is the right of the People to be represented in the State Convention by a Delegate chosen in accordance with their latest expressed will, and this Convention hereby revokes the action of the late County Committee, taken many months since in electing a delegate to the State Convention which has not yet assembled, and hereby elects Horatio G. Fisher to represent the Republican Party of Huntingdon County in the State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 13th of August, 1873. This action is rendered the more imperative in as much as A. L. Guss, who was elected by the County Committee, has this day, as a disorganizer and without cause, withdrawn from this Convention and placed himself in opposition to the regular organization of the party

7th. That the County Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman this day elected on consultation with the President of this Convention and the candidates this day nominated.

Resolutions adopted unanimously.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until .15 o'clock, P. M.

At 1.15 o'clock, P. M., the Convention assembled, and was called to order by the President.

On motion, delegates, in the absence of their colleagues, were authorized to cast two votes.

The roll was called, and seventy-eight delegates answered to their names. Quite a number of those who had withdrawn in the morning resumed their places.

D. S. Henderson moved that S. T. Brown, Esq., Capt. Hays Hamilton and Henry C. Robnson, Esq., be appointed Senatorial Conferees, which was seconded, put, and unanimously adopted.

These gentlemen are favorable to the nomination of P. P. Dewees, Esq., for Senator, and were suggested by him.

The Chairman declared the nomination of a candidate for the Legislature next in order.

Wm. K. Burchinell, of Huntingdon, and D R. Fry, of Warriorsmark, were placed in nomination, and the nominations closed.

Burchinell,	71
Fry,	3

Capt. Burchinell's nomination, on motion of Mr. Krider, was made unanimous.

The Chairman stated that the nominations for Treasurer were next in order.

Dr. Hewitt nominated James A. M'Pherran
Mr. Mattern nominated James M'Elroy.
Mr. Glazier nominated L. Elmer Edwards.
Capt. Johnston nominated Al. Tyhurst.
Mr. Neff nominated T. W. Montgomery.

On motion, nominations were closed.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
M'Pherran	24	22	25	25	26.
M'Elroy	9	8			
Edwards	(withdrawn)				
Tyhurst	26	23	24	24	
Montgomery	20	24	29	29	52.

On motion, the nomination of Mr. Montgomery was made unanimous.

Nominations for County Commissioner were declared to be next in order.

The following persons were placed in nomination:

C. R. McCarthy, Clay; John Q. Adams, Franklin; Wm. B. Gilliland, Cromwell; S. C. Tussey, Porter; and Richard Chilcote, Huntingdon.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot with the following result, viz:

C. R. McCarthy	47
John Q. Adams	13
Wm. B. Gilliland	15
S. C. Tussey, (withdrawn)	
Richard Chilcott	4

On motion, Mr. McCarthy's nomination was made unanimous.

The following named persons were then put in nomination for Director of the Poor with the annexed result:

	1st.	2d
James Lee	33	47
Geo. Walheater,	17	31
D. Ross Miller,	17	

James Lee was, on motion, unanimously nominated.

James H. Davis, of Morris, was nominated for Auditor by acclamation.

The following nominations were then made for Jury Commissioner, with the following result, vis:

E. Plumer, of Tod,	27
John G. Stewart, of Mt. Union,	51

The nomination was then declared unanimous.

John Laporte, Esq., of Franklin, was nominated, by acclamation, for Coroner.

On motion, Col. J. Hall Musser was declared Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.
Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

Parents in search of a good school, with cheap rates, should send for a circular of Tuscarora Academy, Academia, Juniata county, Pa.

Consumers of coal will do well by calling on Flood & Cunningham, office 105 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. tf

Consumers of coal will do well by calling on Flood & Cunningham, office 105 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. tf

Flood & Cunningham guarantee the weight of all coal sold by them. tf

Going to be elegant—Langdon's new Coal Wharf, opposite side of the river. 1t.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., August 12, 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 50
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 00
White Wheat	1 40
Bark per cord	8 50
Barley	60
Butter	20
Brooms ℔ doz	2 50
Beeswax ℔ pound	25
Beens ℔ bushel	2 00
Beef	7½ 8
Cloverseed ℔ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ℔ bushel on ear	55
Corn shelled	55
Chickens ℔ lb	8
Corn Meal ℔ cwt	1 75
Candles ℔ lb	12½
Cranberries ℔ quart	18
Dried Apples ℔ lb	6
Dried Cherries ℔ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	15
Feathers	80
Flaxseed ℔ bushel	1 25
Hops ℔ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	8
Hay ℔ ton	12 00
Lard ℔ lb new	11
Large onions ℔ bushel	1 50
Oats	40
Potatoes ℔ bushel new	80
Plasler ℔ ton ground	13 00
Rags	3
Rye	75
Rye Chop ℔ cwt	2 00
Rye Straw ℔ bundle	15
Wool washed	40a45
Wool unwashed	30

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1873.

The demand continues quite lively for molasses, but the absence of stock restricts business. We quote at 31¼c, for test. Coffee is scarce and firm at 20@21c., gold, for Rio, Sugar is held with confidence. We quote fair and good refining Cuba at 8@8¾c., and grocery grades at 8¾@9c.

There is a steady demand for the better grades of flour from the home consumers and prices are well sustained. About 1,000 barrels sold, including superfine at $8.50@7.50; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do., $7.25@8.50; and high grades at $8.75@10, as in quality. Rye flour sells at $4.62½. In Corn Meal no sales.

The wheat market is firm, with very light receipts. Sales of new red at $1.55@1.60; new white at $1.60, and old at $1.75@1.85. Rye has advanced to 80@85c. Corn is in better demand, and 16,000 bushels yellow sold at 60c. Oats are depressed, and 3,700 bushels Western sold at 45@47c., for white, and 37@43c., for mixed.

Bark is held at $35 per ton for No. 1 quercitron.

Marriages.

COUCH—DRAKE.—On the 8th inst., at Shirleysburg, by the Rev. J. W. Evans, Mr. John W. Couch to Elizabeth B. Drake, both from Saltillo.

Deaths.

KINCH.—On the 10th inst., at Warriorsmark, Samuel L. Kinch, in the 34th year of his age.

He was a loving husband, an affectionate son and tender brother; respected by all who knew him. He died a peaceful death, in the full assurance of a blessed immortality; in his own words he was "only going before." No eulogy can reach his silent resting place, and no tribute can recall to life his sleeping dust,—yet the recollections of his many virtues will ever remain to embalm his memory in the hearts of his friends.

J. M. B.

(Osceola papers please copy.)

ANDREWS.—On the 3d inst., at the residence of her father, Fannie J. Andrews, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Fisher, and wife of Dr. E. Andrews, dec'd., of Peoria, Illinois.

New Advertisements.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES
JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.
UNION SPOKE WORKS,
S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Send for Price List.
July16,1873-1y.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

New To-Day.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Aug.20,'73toJuly4,'76.] 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.—John Jackson and Michael Fleisher, Supervisors of Jackson Township, for the year ending April 30th, 1873.

To amount of Duplicate	$1055.36
" received from former Supervisor	503.10
" Unseated lands	134.97
" County, for Bridge	115.00
" Cash	21.89
	$1830.32

CR.

By work on roads	$849.41
By services as supervisors	172.80
By amount paid on sundry orders	398.94
By percentage on delinquents	18.10
By cost on suits of Com. vs Sup'rs.	273.72
By cash paid successors	125.65
	$1830.32

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.

The attention of Boards of Education, Superintendents and Teachers is invited to the following

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY
E. H. BUTLER & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
—AND—
UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED
BY THE
CONVENTION OF DIRECTORS,
HELD AT CLEARFIELD, JUNE 3, 1873,
For the use of the Public Schools of Clearfield co.
Also by the
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
for all the Public Schools in the State of Vermont.
BY THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION OF
New York City,
Philadelphia,
Lancaster.
Reading,
Huntingdon,
Hollidaysburg,
and many other prominent town and cities.

MITCHELL'S NEW GEOGRAPHIES
The Standard Series of America.
ALWAYS UP WITH THE TIMES.

RETAIL PRICES:

Mitchell's First Lessons in Geography	50
Mitchell's New Primary Geography, 4to	80
Mitchell's New Intermediate Geography, 4to	1 80
Mitchell's New School Geography and Atlas	2 50
Mitchell's New Physical Geography	1 88
Mitchell's New Outline Maps and Key, *Small Series, on rollers. Net*	10 00
Mitchell's New Outline Maps and Key, *Large Series, on rollers. Net*	20 00
HISTORIES.	
Goodrich's American Child's Pictorial History of the United States	84
Goodrich's Pictorial History of the United States	1 75

THE NEW AMERICAN
READERS AND SPELLERS.
The Latest and Handsomest Series.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SERIES.

New American First Reader,	SARGENT	20
New American Second Reader,		30
New American Third Reader,	AND	50
New American Fourth Reader,		60
New American Fifth Reader,	MAY	90
New American Primary Speller		20
New American Pronouncing Speller		30

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The New American Etymology	90
Oxford Junior Speaker	75
Oxfords Senior Speaker	1 50

Copies can be obtained upon the most liberal terms for introduction, by application to the publishers or

D. W. PROCTOR, Agent,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Correspondence with Teachers and Directors cordially invited. Aug13-3m

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

PERUVIAN SYRUP
MAKES THE WEAK STRONG
PERUVIAN SYRUP AN IRON TONIC.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitilizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures a "thousand ills," simply by toning up, Invigorating, and Vitalizing the system. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints,

—AND—

ALL DISEASES
—ORIGINATING IN A—
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD
Or accompanied by
DEBILITY
—OR—
A LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, health, and happy men and women; and invilids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

A thirty-two page pamphlet containing a succinct history of the Peruvian Syrup; a valuable paper on progress in medical science; a treatise on Iron as a medical agent; testimonials and certificates of cures from distinguished physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprs.
BOSTON, MASS.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
Aug.6,1873-1yeow.

New Advertisements.

$3,000 FOR 20 CENTS.

Before you start on a journey, buy an Accident Insurance Ticket of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn. Tickets for sale at railroad stations. Ask for an Insurance Ticket.

WYOMING SEMINARY
AND
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

One of the largest Boarding Schools for both sexes in the United States. Six courses of study. Military tactics, Commercial College Course and Telegraphing. Terms low. Full term opens September 3d. Send for a catalogue to Rev. D. COPELAND, A. M., or L. L. SPRAGUE, Kingston, Pa.

COLLEGIATE & COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE New Haven, Conn. Preparatory to college or business. Circulars sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

COLUMBIA CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A boarding School for Young Men and Boys. For circulars address Rev. H. S. ALEXANDER, Columbia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK Epidemic and Contagious Diseases with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera and all analogous diseases. No family safe without it, and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Write for a Price List to J. H. Johnston

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
179 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun material, Fishing Tackle, &c. Large discounts to dealers or clubs. Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

A FORTUNE—How! By speculating in STOCKS and GOLD. Capital, $10 to $100; will pay $100 to $1,000 a month. Full explanation sent free. W. F. HUBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall St., New York. Box 2282.

$25 MONEY MADE FAST $1.000.

By all who will work for us. If upon writing you do not find us all square, we will give you one dollar for your trouble. Send stamp for circulars to O. H. BUCKLEY & CO., Tekonsha, Michigan.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

HAVING struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC I experimented myself by compounding roots and herbs, and inhaling the Medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered a most wonderful remedy and sure cure for Asthma and its kindred diseases. Warranted to relieve the severest paroxysm instantly, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. One trial package sent by mail FREE of charge.

Address D. LANGELL,
Apple Creek, Wayne county, O.

THE LA CROIX MEDICAL DISPENSARY.
Established in 1837.

Is the oldest and most successful institution in this country for the treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases. For terms of treatment, call or address by mail, with statement of case,

S. H. HUNSDON,
31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN.

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 CASH GIFTS $1,500,000.

EVERY FIFTH TICKET DRAWS A GIFT.

$250,000 FOR $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts and have on their back the Scheme with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000.

divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,600
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	17,500
10 Cash Gifts $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts 10,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts 50 each	550,000
Total 12,000 Gifts, all cash, amounting to	$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $50; Halves $25; Tenths, or each Coupon; $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every Ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
August13,1873-4t.

A SPLENDID PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The undersigned are authorized to offer the splendid private residence, late the property of Miles Lewis, Esq., dec'd., on Washington street, between 7th and 8th streets, known as the "Foster Property," for sale. The lot is a triangle formed by Washington street and a fifteen feet alley, having a frontage of Two Hundred and Twenty Feet on Washington street, every part of which can be utilized for building purposes. The house is a large, two-story frame building, containing eleven rooms, six below and five above, most conveniently arranged, with kitchen attachments and other outbuildings. There is a never-failing well of excellent soft water upon the rear porch, and a well-finished cellar. Two of the lower rooms can readily be converted into store rooms.

There is no more desirable property in the town, and none that seems to offer such a rare opportunity for a profitable investment. The property is offered at private sale for the present, but if not sold before the 11th day of October next it will be offered at public sale on that day.

For further particulars and terms apply to or address

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
aug-13,tf] Huntingdon, Pa.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A pleasant home; thorough instruction; healthful discipline; excellent library; new apparatus. Send for Catalogue. Liberal discount to clergymen.

CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M., Prin.,
July16-2m. New Brighton, Penn.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, will offer at public sale, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1873,

the following valuable parcels of real estate.

No. 1. That valuable corner known as the "JOURNAL Building," fronting 50 feet on Washington street, and extending 44 feet on 5th street, having the building erected thereon renting for $310 annually, with one room reserved, that can be rented for $50 additional.

No. 2. Adjoining No. 1 on south side and fronts 20 feet on 5th street, with a depth of 50 feet.

No. 3. Adjoining No. 2 on south side and fronts 20 feet on 5th street, with a depth of 50 feet.

No. 4. Adjoining No. 3 on south side and fronts 20 feet on 5th street, with a depth of 50 feet.

No. 5. Adjoins No. 4 on south side and fronts 20 feet on 5th street, with a depth of 50 feet.

Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 will be offered together if especially desired, with the view of erecting a building with business rooms on first floor, and halls above.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on delivery of deed, when possession will be given, and balance in two equal annual payments with interest, secured by bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

WILLIAM H. KING, Auctioneer.
FISHER & SONS.
July16-6t.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.
SHADE GAP, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA.

The next session will commence August 18th. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. Boarding and tuition moderate. For particulars apply to the Principal.

J. WALKER PATTERSON.
July16-6t.

New Advertisements.

ROBERT McBURNEY, JR., TREASURER of Jackson township school fund, for year ending June 30, 1873.

DR.

To Balance at last settlement	$ 255.79
To amount received from Collector	2378.85
To State appropriation	248.00
	$2882.64

CR.

By amount paid out on orders	$2595.02
Treasurer's percentage	33.61
	2628.63
Balance due by Treasurer	$254.01

We the undersigned Auditors of Jackson township having examined the accounts, find them just and correct as stated.

JOHN A. WILSON,
JOHN CUMMINS, Aud'rs.
J. L. MCILVANE.
August 2, 1823. Aug 2t.

UTICA
STEAM ENGINE
COMPANY,
(Formerly Wood & Mann.)
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN THE WORLD.

These Engines have always maintained the very highest standard of excellence. We make the manufacture of Engines, Boilers and Saw Mills a specialty. We have the largest and most complete works of the kind in the country, with machinery specially adapted to the work.

We keep constantly in process large numbers of Engines, which we furnish at the very lowst prices and on the shortest notice. We build Engies specially adapted to Mines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Tanneries, Cotton Gins, Threshers and all classes of manufacturing.

We are now building the celebrated Lane Circular Saw Mill, the best and complete saw mill ever invinted.

We make the manufacture of Saw Mill outfits a special feature of our business, and can furnish complete on the shortest notice.

Our aim in all cases is to furnish the best machinery in the market, and work absolutely unequaled for beauty of design, economy and strength.

Send for Circular and Price List.

UTICA STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
UTICA, N. Y.
May7,'73–eow6mos.

WAGES For all who are willing to work. Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home or in connection with other business. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and ouf of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine, send for illustrated circular, to the M'Kee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PARLOR COMPANION. Every Lady wants one! Every Man ought to have one! Sent on receipt of Ten Cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

BON-TON FLIRTATION SIGNALS. Sent on receipt of 25 cents. Unique Printing and Publishing House, 36 Vesey street, New York.

THE Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 Days Trial; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 dollars refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Company, 862 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. *An important Invention.* It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.
May7,'73-eowly.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK PUBLISHED THIS YEAR.

IN SEARCH
OF THE CASTAWAYS:
A Romantic Narrative of the Loss of Captain Grant of the Brig "Britannia," and of the Adventures of his Children and Friends In his Discovery and Rescue. Embracing the Description of a Voyage Round the World.
By JULES VERNE,
Author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," etc.

170 Fine Engravings; 620 Pages. Price $3.50. Agents Wanted. For descriptive circulars, terms, territory, etc., address

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Publishers, Philadelphia.
Aug.6,'73-3t.

LADIES send 50 cents and get a Family Right for filling Glass Jars and Tumblers with *boiling hot* Fruit without fear of *cracking* or *breaking*.

Address K. P. CO.,
july23-5t. Box 40 Huntingdon, Pa.

GIVEN AWAY.
A FINE GERMAN CHROMO.
We send an elegant Chromo, mounted and ready for framing, free to every agent for
UNDERGROUND
or,
LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE,
BY THOS. W. KNOX.
942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings.

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Light of Day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode of Working them; Undercurrents of Society; Gambling and its Horrors; Caverns and their Mysteries; The Dark Ways of Wickedness; Prisons and their Secrets; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Strange Stories of the Detection of Crime.

The book treats of experience with brigands; nights in opium dens and gambling hells; life in prison; Stories of exiles; Adventures among Indians; Journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; accidents in mines; pirates and piracy; tortures of the inquisition; wonderful burglaries; underworld of the great cities, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED

for this work. Exclusive teritory given. Agents can make $100 a week in selling this book. Send for circulars and terms to agents.

J. B. BURR & HYDE,
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.
Jan.1,'73.-1y.

THE STERLING ORGAN.
30 TO 40 PER CENT.

saved by purchasing the Sterling Organ, which for beauty in design, purity, power and sweetness of tone, has few or no equals. It is unrivalled for varied and beautiful musical effects, prompt response to the touch, and ease and elasticity of action.

They are acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold, and can afford to make large reductions in prices to buyers.

This instrument is warranted for five years.

Call or address

MISS ANNIE M. SKEES,
Music Teacher,
No. 419, Moore Street,
June18,'73tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
FANCY AND
TOILET ARTICLES,
NOTIONS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
PURE WINES,
RYE WHISKEY,
COGNAC BRANDY, ETC.
Ten per cent. discount on all medicines.

Corner Third and Allegheny streets, opposite Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. 12feb.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING GO TO THE "JOURNAL" BUILDING

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY. Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
1jan73-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

NO CURE NO PAY.
DYSPEPSIA
Permanently cured in in every instance by the
EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES.

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, head ache, etc., &c. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by JOHN READ & SONS, Druggists. July23,73-3mo.

THE VERY BEST PLAN

By which you can obtain Life Insurance is the Low Premium, All Cash, Stock Plan. It furnishes the largest amount of insurance for a given sum of money. The contract is plain and definite, without complication, mystery, or uncertainty. The policy is always worth its face, the premium never increases. It is the most satisfactory and economical plan for the insured. The TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., grants Life Insurance upon this excellent plan. Its security is unquestioned. Apply to any Agent, or send for a Circular.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK.
EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera and all analogous diseases. No family safe without it, and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED FOR
EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN,
by C. W. GLEASON, M. D. Sells rapidly. One agent sold 100 in one week. Apply at once to H. N. McKINNEY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A large body of Timber and Iron Ore Lands in Middle Pennsylvania; estimated to cut 60,000,000 feet of sound white oak, white and yellow pine and hemlock. On and near floating streams, with steam saw mill, boom, etc., on the Susquehanna, apply to P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa.

ADORN YOUR HOMES with the new Chromo, "Awake and Asleep." Sells like wildfire. The pair sent for 50 cents. A large discount to agents. Address W. F. CARPENTER, Foxboro, Mass.

$40 Per Week in Cash to Agents. Everything furnished and Expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Michigan.

MONEY Made Rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars free. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover St., Boston.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
June25,1873-4t.

THE LA CROIX MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Established in 1837,

Is the oldest and most successful institution in this country for the treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases. For terms of treatment, call or address by mail, with statement of case, S. H. HUNSDON,
July30-4t 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,
Just opened by
BROWN & TYHURST,
At No. 525, PENN Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.
July30,1873-3mo.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE. [*Estate of Robert M. Cunningham, deceased.*] Letters of administration upon the estate of Robert M. Cunningham, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them, without delay, to

AGNES M. CUNNINGHAM,
Administratrix,
No. 224 North Ninth street,
July23,1873. Philadelphia.

TAKE
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

FOR OVER FORTY YEARS THIS
PURELY VEGETABLE
LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be the
GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and its painful offspring, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Chills and Fever, &c.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine Powders

THE PREPARED,

a Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before)...$1.00 per package.
Sent by mail........1.04

CAUTION!

Buy no powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
For sale by JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 11, 1873-1y.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!! The GEISER SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR CLEANER AND BAGGER, now built under the immediate direction of the inventer, by first-class workmen and of the best material, is the only Machine that really can by *one operation thoroughly thresh and clean* Grain fit for market. For particulars apply to or address HENRY BRUMBAUGH, *James Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.*, Agent for Blair county, S. E. of Piney Creek; Huntingdon county, S. of the Juniata river; Mifflin county to Lewistown. Repairs always on hand.
June25,1873-4t.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY. The undersigned having established himself permanently in Huntingdon, would inform the public that he is prepared to manufacture

SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
HARNESS
and NETS,

of all kinds and the most approved patterns. Give him a call. Shop No. 606 Washington St., between 6th and 7th, near the Catholic Church.
une11,1873-3mos. JOHN A. BISBIN.

New Advertisements.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT
H. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH, DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.

If you want a good suit of cloths cheap,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,)
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Boys suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Youths suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Suit made to order,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

POWELTON SAW MILL.

All orders for White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Poplar boards, Mine Railing, Railroad Ties, Lathes and Cullings, etc., etc., etc. Orders for Bridge and Trestle Lumber should be addressed to ARMITAGE RHODES,
Cove Station, Huntingdon county, Pa.
June11,1873-2mos.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!

60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.

Apply to

tf. JOHN F. MILLER.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

The subscriber, offers at private sale, his farm within one-fourth mile of Hopewell, on the H. & B. T. R. R., said farm contains 50 acres of well-improved land, with a good Frame House and Bank Barn, both nearly new, and all necessary outbuildings, a spring of never-failing water at the door, also, an apple orchard of 140 trees of choice fruit. Terms reasonable.

GEO. G. GIBSON.
May21,'73-3mos.

SMUCKER & BROWN,
UNDERTAKERS.

A large stock of COFFINS on hand trimmed to order and funerals attended with the New Hearse.
May14,'73-1y.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday,) leaving Spruce Creek at 9 'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.
jany,-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

TO FLOUR DEALERS
AND
GROCERS.

S. E. FAIRCHILD & CO'S Philadelphia Bag Manufacturing Co., No. 323 Chestnut St, solicit orders for Paper Flour Sacks of any design, made of a superior quality of paper, at low prices. N. B.—Agents wanted.
May 28, 1873.

FARMERS

Your attention is called to Geiser's Patent Self-regulating Grain Separator, Cleaner and Bagger, with the latest improved triple geared horse power. We warrant it to be made of good material, and to thresh and clean grain superior to any other machine made in America. Farmers wanting to purchase, give it a trial. For further particulars apply to P. K. HARNISH, Water-street, Huntingdon county, Pa., Agent for Huntingdon, Blair and Bedford counties. [may28-tf.

A SPLENDID FARM AT NEWTON HAMILTON.

We will sell the magnificent farm adjoining the village of Newton Hamilton, in Mifflin county, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, forty-five acres consist of an island, that never overflows, and which is in the highest state of cultivation. The buildings are a large double-floor bank barn, two good dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, store and spring house. There is an abundance of Limestone on it. There is also great quantities of water, the canal and river passing through it besides a number of excellent springs. Ten acres are covered with good timber. It is the farm adjoining the Camp Ground of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association, and only one-fourth of a mile from the buildings to the railway station. A number of lots would no doubt find ready sale. There's no more desirable property along the line of the railroad. Price, $12,000, a dower of $4,000 to remain in: $2,000 in hand and the balance (6,000) in three equal annual payments with interest, to be secured in the usual manner.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.9,1872.

1873. 1873.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,
and a large stock of
WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

DAVID BLAIR. SAMUEL T. NICHOLSON.

BLAIR & NICHOLSON, Successors to Henry Stark, deceased, No. 153 North Third street, Philadelphia, have on hand and will sell at the Lowest Prices, a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Groceries, Teas, Spices, Fish, Cheese, Syrups, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. [nov20-1yr.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office at Philadelphia prices

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Manure for Fruit Trees.

It is clear that animal manures are not what is wanted for fruit trees, including grape vines, berries, etc. There may be a benefit, and usually is at first, but the quality of the fruit will suffer, and the wood and foliage are not of that healthy character which is desired. This has been noticed by Liebig and others. We have known prolific grape vines to bear more fruit, but at an expense of quality, where the contents of the privy were freely used for manuring. We have always found the best success when leaves, the weedings of the garden, chip manure and forest mould, either singly or combined, have been freely applied. These seem to contain the different materials in proper proportions, that is, the organic, the carbonaceous, and the nitrogenous; the mineral needs to be applied and nothing does this so satisfactorily as wood ashes. It supplies largely potash, which is needed. The best success, and it has been fully achieved, which we ever attained, was by applying a coat of leaves in the fall, worked into the soil in the spring, followed by weedings from the garden, clippings of the vine, with other vegetable refuse, as a mulch, sprinkled over with wood ashes, leached or unleached; if the latter, more were required. This made a healthy, not excessive growth, and increased both in quality and quantity of the fruit. It makes a sounder and better keeping fruit. This with a variety of soils, but particularly a clay soil. There should be good drainage and exposure to air, or else, with a green mulch kept moist by the ashes, there might be too much humidity. For grapes this will not do. Nor will it for fruit trees if there is a close heavy top, reaching well down, holding thus the moisture which evaporates, and inviting parasitis lodgments, which will appear in masses, mildew, rusted fruit, etc. Herbaceous material and ashes, with occasional bone dust, we have found the best application for fruit trees in general, for berries, and for the grape. Apply yearly where the soil is not rich; and in the spring, when the ground is dry enough, spade it well. Use sparingly, if any, the strong, nitrogenous manures.—*Utica Herald.*

Stone Colored Wash.

I painted a board fence and a rough outbuilding two years ago, and it is nearly as good to-day as it was when finished, and costs comparatively nothing; the fence is a common, rough board fence, with a cap board nailed on the top; and I have leaned on the fence a hundred times, and it will not soil a black coat, or any garment, by so doing, but appears slaty, with no disposition to crumble.

Take two pounds of flaxseed and boil it in a common wash boiler for an hour or more, in four pales of water, after thoroughly boiling, strain it into an old tight barrel; put in one peck, in bulk, of common land plaster, one peck of nicely-sifted wood ashes, one quart of wheat flour, and one quart of salt. Put in your barrel a good stick as large as a hand spike, and stir it till it is as thick as cream; let it stand in the sun for a week; it won't settle but will remain incorporated, and it is fit for use.

The above was made in quite warm weather, and worked up like sponge batter, two or three times before I put it on; but a good stirring would in a minute or two, reduce it again to a creamy consistency. It is now as hard as slate, and is certainly valuable in preserving the wood, and is a cheap luxury in good looks for fences or second-class buildings, and I know it is no humbug.—*Rural Home.*

* * *

Be Kind to Your Horse.—However often a horse stumbles, from any cause whatever, do not shout at him, for the animal dreads to be chided. Do not shake the reins, for his mouth is much more sensitive than your lips are. Do not use the whip, for the horse is naturally so timid that the moment you begin to correct him, he loses control of his own reasoning faculties, and in his blind terror plunges and rears, and fails to obey.

The right course to pursue is to speak quietly but firmly to the creature. Comfort the trembling animal with the magic of your voice, and bring back those perceptions which help your horse to guard against repeating the action of stumbling. This manner of procedure is far more humane and reasonable than to yell at the animal, or lash him fiercely, thus frightening and bewildering him, instead of teaching him what is expected of him.

* * *

Clean the Churn.—Much of the bad flavor of butter proceeds from the neglect to properly cleanse the churn, pans, and other utensils used from the sour milk. I have known churns to become so saturated with it, that sweet butter could not be made in them. A churn should frequently be filled with lime water or lye to sweeten it, and eradicate the bad odors that have become absorbed into it, or left in some crack of the churn or dash. All pans that have creases at the bottom joint should be discarded, or the crease filled up with solder, that the foul stuff may not be secreted there to taint the new milk. Stone pans are excellent, and also the pressed tin without seams. We have frequently found butter to taste as dish water smells—imperfect washing of pans may be the cause.

* * *

Brass Tips on Cow's Horns.—It is a good time to protect cattle from being gored by the sharp horns of animals of a bad disposition, just after a severe case of hooking has occurred; but it is a much better time to apply the brass tips before any accident happens.

As soon as young steers or heifers show signs of being quarrelsome, they should have the ends of their horns whittled to proper shape to recive the brass tips, which should be screwed on tight enough to stay.

They can be bought at any of the agricultural warehouses at such prices as one can better afford to pay, than have an animal injured by being hooked with a sharp horn.

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[General Nature—No. 31.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

For compensation and mileage of Senators, four hundred and five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, namely: Secretary of the Senate, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, five hundred and seventy-six dollars; chief clerk, three thousand dollars, and the additional sum of one thousand dollars while the said office is held by the present incumbent, and no longer; principal clerk, three thousand six hundred dollars. That on and after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three the President of the United States shall receive in full for his services during the term for which he shall have been elected, the sum of fifty thousand dollars per annum, to be paid monthly; the Vice-President of the United States shall receive in full for his services, during the term for which he shall have been elected, the sum of ten thousand dollars per annum, to be paid monthly; and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall receive the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall receive the sum of ten thousand dollars per annum each, to be paid monthly; the Secretary of the State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General shall receive ten thousand dollars per annum each for their services, to be paid monthly; and each assistant secretary of the Treasury, State, and Interior Departments shall receive as annual compensation, to be paid monthly, six thousand dollars; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, after the present Congress, receive in full for all services, compensation at the rate of ten thousand dollars per annum; and Senators and Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, including Senators, Representatives and Delegates in the Forty-second Congress, holding such office at the passage of this act, and whose claim to a seat has not been adversely decided, shall receive seven thousand and five hundred dollars per annum each, and this shall be in lieu of all pay and allowance, except actual individual travelling expenses from their homes to the seat of government and return, by the most direct route of usual travel, once for each session, of the house to which such Senator, Member, or Delegate belongs, to be certified to under his hand to the disbursing officer, and filed as a voucher: Provided, That in settling the pay and allowances of Senators, Members, and Delegates in the Forty-second Congress, all mileage shall be deducted and no allowance made for expenses of travel. And there is hereby appropriated a sum sufficient to make the annual salaries of such of the clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives as receive two thousand five hundred dollars and upwards and less than three thousand dollars, including the petition clerk and printing clerk, three thousand dollars each; and of such as receive two thousand dollars and upwards, and less than two thousand five hundred dollars, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars each; and of such as receive eighteen hundred dollars and upwards, and less than two thousand dollars, the sum of two thousand dollars each; and of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, five thousand dollars each; and of the Chief Clerk and journal Clerk of the House, while such positions are held by the present incumbents, and no longer, three thousand six hundred dollars each; and of the Doorkeeper of the House and the assistant-doorkeeper of the Senate, while the position is held by the present incumbents, and no longer, three thousand dollars each; and of the Postmaster to the Senate, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; assistant-postmaster, two thousand dollars; and of two mail-carriers, one thousand seven hundred dollars; and of the superintendent and first assistant of the Senate document-room, two thousand five hundred dollars each, and second assistant in said document-room, eighteen hundred dollars; and of the additional compensation to the reporters of the House and Senate for the Congressional Globe, fifteen hundred dollars each; of additional pay to the chief engineer of the House, three hundred and sixty dollars, (so as to equalize his pay with that of the chief engineer of the Senate.) And it is hereby provided that the increase of compensation to the officers, clerks, and others in the employ of the Senate and House of Representatives, provided for by this act, shall begin with the present Congress; and the pay of all the present employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the employees in the library of Congress and those under the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, now employed in the Capitol building, and also the House reporters, whose pay has not been specifical increased by this act, holding their places by appointment under the respective officers thereof, or by the authority of the committee of contingent expenses of the Senate, or the Committee of Accounts of the House, be increased fifteen per cent. of their present compensation on the amount actually received and payable to them respectively from the beginning of the present Congress, or from the date of their appointment during the present Congress, and who shall be actually employed at the passage of this act, and the amounts of money necessary to carry the foregoing provisions into effect are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk, and financial clerk, in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and three thousand dollars each; librarian and seven clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; keeper of the stationery, two thousand four hundred dollars; assistant keeper of the stationery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one messenger, at one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars; one page, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: Provided That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emoluments whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith otherwise than as aforesaid; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; acting assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; Postmaster to the Senate, two thousand and one hundred dollars; assistant postmaster and mail-carrier, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars; two mail-carriers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; two assistants in document-room, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three messengers acting as assistant door-keepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; nineteen messengers, to be appointed and removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the approval of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; one messenger, as authorized by Senate, resolution of June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; secretary to the President of the Senate, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; clerk to the Committee on Finance, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the Committee on claims, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk of printing records, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; one laborer in charge of private passage, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one laborer in stationery-room, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one special policeman, one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars; Chaplin to Senate, nine hundred dollars; chief engineer, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two firemen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each.

For temporary clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, namely:

For stationery and newspapers for seventy-four Senators, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For stationery for committees and officers, five thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, thirty thousand dollars.

For fourteen pages for the Senate chamber, two riding-pages, one page for the Vice-President's room, and one page for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, making eighteen pages in all, at the rate of three dollars per day while actually employed, said pages to be appointed and removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the approval of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, eleven thousand dollars.

For horses and carryalls, nine thousand dollars.

For fuel and oil for the heating apparatus, nine thousand dollars; for furniture and repairs of furniture, ten thousand dollars; for labor, fifteen thousand dollars; for folding documents and materials therefor, eight thousand dollars; for packing-boxes, seven hundred and forty dollars; for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, including one hundred dollars for contingent expenses of Capital police, forty thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the session of the Forty-third Congress, beginning on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred seventy-three, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

CAPITOL POLICE.

For one captain, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; three lieutenants, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty-seven privates, at one thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars each, forty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and eight watchmen, at one thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars. That the appointment of the Capital police shall hereafter be made by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the two houses, and the architect of the Capital extension; and the Captain of the Capitol police force may suspend any member of said force subject to the action of the officers above referred to; making in all, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars, one-half to be paid into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and the other half to be paid into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and the other half to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the same to be available from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three. And hereafter Representatives and Delegates elect to Congress whose credentials in due form of law have been duly filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, may receive their compensation monthly, from the beginning of their term until the beginning of the first session of each Congress, upon a certificate in the form now in use to be signed by the Clerk of the House, which certificate shall have the like force and effect as is given to the certificate of the Speaker under existing laws: Provived, That in case the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be notified that the election of any such holder of a certificate of election will be contested, his name shall not be placed upon the roll of members-elect so as to entitle him to be paid, until he shall have been sworn in as a member, or until such contest shall be determined.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, namely: Clerk of the House of Representatives, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; and that there be allowed to the officer disbursing the contingent fund and other expenses of the House of Representatives an annual sum of five hundred and seventy-six dollars; chief clerk and journal clerk, three thousand dollars each; six assistant clerks, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; one assistant clerk, at two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; ten assistant clerks, including librarian and assistant librarian, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; four assistant clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one chief messenger in the office of the Clerk of the House, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day; three messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; one messenger in the House library, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; and the electrical apparatus for the lighting of the hall of the House, the dome, and rotunda, and old hall of Representatives, shall be placed in charge of the said engineer, and operated by the person or persons under his charge, to be designated by him, subject to the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol and the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and the officers of electrician and assistant electrician are hereby abolished; six fire men, at one thousand and ninety-five dollers each per annum; for clerk to Committee of Ways and Means, two thousand five hundred and nine-two dollars; messenger to Committee of Ways and Means, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars; clerk to Committee on Appriations, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; messenger to Committee on Appropriations, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars; clerk to the Committee of Claims, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to the Committee of Claims, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to the Committee on the Public Lands, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk at the Speaker's table, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day; private secretary to the Speaker, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; Sergernt-at-Arms, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: Provided, That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emolument whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith, otherwise than as aforesaid; clerk to the Sergeant-at-Arms, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying teller for the Sergeant-at-Arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the Sergeant-at-Arms, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; Doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; Postmaster, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant post-master, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; four messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars each; ten mail-carriers, three at one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight dollars each, and seven at one thousand and eighty dollars each; Chaplain of the House, nine hundred dollars; two stenographers, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent and assistant superintendent of the document room, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; document file clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; eleven messengers, five at one thousand eight hundred dollars, and six at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; twelve messengers during the session, at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each per annum, ten thousand and eighty dollars; fifteen laborers, seven hundred and twenty dollars each; seven laborers during the session, at the rate of seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum; and one laborer at eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, namely:

For cartage, two thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees of the House of Representatives, twenty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

For folding documents, including pay of folders in the folding-rooms and materials, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fuel, eight thousand dollars.

For horses and carriages for transportation of mails, and saddle-horses for use of messengers, ten thousand dollars.

For furniture, and repairs of the same, sixteen thousand dollars; and hereafter accounts for the public property in the Capitol building, President's house, and Botanical garden shall be kept, and reports thereof made annually to Congress, only by the respective officers having the custody of such property and responsible for the same.

For packing boxes, three thousand and twenty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including one hundred dollars for contingent expenses of Capitol police, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That after the expiration of the Forty-second Congress no payment shall be made by the House of Representatives, out of its contingent fund or otherwise, to either party to a contested-election case for expenses incurred in prosecuting or defending the same.

For newspapers and stationery for Representatives and Delegates, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, thirty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars; and for stationery for committees and officers of the House, five thousand dollars.

For twenty-eight pages, including three riding-pages, at the rate of three dollars per day while actually employed, seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the session of the Forty-third Congress beginning on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, eight hundred dollars each, four thousond dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For compensation of the Congressional Printer, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars.

For contingent expenses of his office, namely: For stationery, postage, advertising, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

For compensation of the Librarian, four thousand dollars; and for fourteen assistant librarians, three at two thousand five hundred dollars each; two at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one at one thousand six hundred dollars; two at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; three at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two at one thousand dollars each; and one at nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum; in all, twenty-six thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of books for the library, eight thousand dollars; for purchase of law-books for the library, two thousand dollars; for purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers, one thousand five hundred dollars; for expenses of exchanging public documents for the publicatons of foreign governments, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of new books of reference for the judges of the Supreme Court, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of copyright business, five hundred dollars.

For Botanic garden, grading, draining procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, and purchasing trees and shrubs, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendent and assistants in Botanic garden and green-houses, and two additional laborers under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, twelve thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

For pay of clerk in the office of public buildings and grounds, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For messenger in the same office, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For a landscape-gardiner, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For a foreman and laborers employed in the public grounds, nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For furnace-keeper at the President House, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For one night watchman at the Presidents House, nine hundred dollars, and one usher, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For two draw keepers at the bridge across the East Branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, lamps, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For the person in charge of the heating apparatus of the Library of Congress and other steam heating apparatus in the central building, eight hundred and sixty four dollars.

For five watchman in reservation number two three thousand six hundred dollars.

For watchman at Lincoln square five hundred and forty dollars.

For watchman at Lafayette square, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For watchmen for circle at intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-fourth street five hundred and forty dollars.

For one bridge keeper at Chain bridge, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For watchmen for circle at intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues, five hundred and forty dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE.

For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Executive Office, including stationery therefore, six thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, eight thousand dollars; two assistant secretaries of state, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; ten clerk of class four, additional compensation to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, nine clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, nine laborers, and four watchmen, in all, seventy-four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For publishing the laws of the third session of the Forty second Congress in pamphlet form, and in newspapers, fifty thousand dollars.

For proof reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, three thousand dollars: for stationery, furniture, fixtures and repairs, five thousand dollars; for extra clerk hire and copying, four thousand dollars; in all, forty seven thousand dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary's Office.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight thousand dollars; two assistant secretaries of the Treasury, at three thousand five hundred each; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars, and three hundred additional for acting as superintendent of the building; one engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; one machinist and gas fitter, one thousand two hundred dollars; one store keeper, one thousand four hundred dollars; sixty watchmen at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and additional to two of said watchmen, acting as lieutenants of watchmen, two hundred and eighty dollars each; thirty laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one assistant engineer at one thousand dollars; nine firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; ninety cherwomen, at one hundred and eighty dollars each: in all, three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred dollars; and for additional clerks and additional compensation to clerks in his office, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Supervising Architect.—In the constructing branch of the Treasury; For Supervising Architect, four thousand dollars; assistant supervising architect, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, three clerks of class one, and one messeng-r; in all, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

First Comptroller of the Treasury.—For First Comptroller of the Treasury, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and three laborers; in all seventy seven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

Second Comptroller of the Treasury.—For Second Comptroller of the Treasury, five thousand dollars; chief clerk two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four, twenty clerks of class one; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and two laborers; in all, one hundred and thirty eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

Commissioner of Customs.—For Commissioner of Customs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; nine clerks of class one, one messenger and one laborer; in all, forty six thousand dollars.

First Auditor.—For the first Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, thirteen clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, fifty eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

Second Auditor.—For Second Auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerks two thousand dollars; fifty four clerks of class three, one hundred and nine clerks of class two, one hundred clerks of class one, one messenger, five assistant messengers, and seven laborers; in all, three hundred and eighty four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Third Auditor.—For third Auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; fourteen clerks of class four; additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; thirty-two clerks of class three, ninety-two clerks of class two, fifty-one clerks of class one; ten copyists, at nine hundred dollars each two messengers, three assistant messengers, and seven laborers; in all, two hundred and eighty-nine thousand, four hundred and eighty dollars.

Fourth Auditor.—For the Fourth Auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four, eighteen clerks of class three, seven female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; in all eighty thousand and eigh hundred and twenty dollars.

Fifth Auditor.—For the Fifth Auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class one; in all, fifty nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

Treasurer.—For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, six thousand five hundred dollars; assistant treasurer, two thousand eight hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; two tellers at two thousand two hundred dollars each; one chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two assistant tellers, two thousand dollars each; fifteen clerks of class four, fifteen clerks of class three eleven clerks of class two, nine clerks of class one; sixty, female clerks at nine hundred dollars each; fifteen messengers; five male laborers at seven hundred and forty dollars each; in all, one hundred and eighty nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars: Provided, That eight thousand five hundred dollars are hereby appropriated to be expended in the office of the Treasurer of the United States at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Comptroller of the Currency.—For Comptroller of the Currency five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand five hundred dollars; twelve clerks of class four fourteen clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, ten clerks of class one; eiget copyists at nine hundred dollars each; four messengers, four laborers, and two night watchmen; in all, one hundred and twenty thousand and eighty dollars.

For expenses of special examinations of national banks and banknote plates, and one clerk of class four, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—For Commissioner of Internal Revenue, six thousand dollars; deputy commissioner, three thousand five hundred dollars; two deputy commissioners at three thousand dollars each; seven heads of divisions, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; seventy five copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; seven messengers, three assistant messengers, and fifteen laborers; in all, three hundred and fifty four thousand one hundred forty dollars.

For nies paper and stamps four hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries and expenses of collectors, officers and agents surveyors of distilleries, gaugers and storekeepers, together with the expense of carrying into effect the various provisions of the several acts providing internal revenue, excepting items otherwise estimated for, four million six hundred thousand dollars; and hereafter the total net compensation of collectors of internal revenue shall in no case exceed four thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws, or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violations, one hundred thousand dollars.

For temporary clerks for the treasury department, forty thousand dollars, Provided, That hereafter no temporary clerk shall receive a greater compensation than at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum for the time actually employed.

For Stationery for the treasury department and its several bureaus, fifty thousand dollars.

For furniture, such as carpets, desks, tables, chairs, shelving for file rooms, boxes and repairs of furniture, cases, oil-cloth, matting rugs, repairs and laying of carpets, and other miscellaneous articles of the like character, forty thousand dollars.

For coal, wood, lighting the treasury building, baskets, books, spittoons, drop lights and tubing, files, blank keys, water coolers, tumblers, hatchets, ice-picks, mail sacks, match-safes and matches, pitchers, towles, traps, thermometers, buckets, dippers, saws, and other miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Office of the assistant treasurer at New York: For assistant treasurer, eight thousand dollars; for deputy assistant treasurer, three thousand six hundred dollars; cashier and chief clerk, four thousand two hundred dollars; chief of coin division, four thousand dollars; chief of note paying division, three thousand dollars; chief of canceled check and record division, two thousand dollars; two clerks, at two thousand four hundred dollars each; ten clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; keeper of building, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand dollars; one porter, nine hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and forty eight thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Office of the assistant treasurer at Boston: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thous and seven hundred dollars; chief interest clerk, two thous and five hundred dollars; specie clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; two coupon clerks, at one thousand four hundred each; receipt clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant currency redemption clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; assistant currency redemption clerk, one thousand dollars; messenger and chief watchmen at eight hundred and fifty dollars each; assistant specie clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, thirty-five thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at San Francisco: For assistant treasurer, in addition to his salary as treasurer of the branch mint, one thousand five hundred dollars; for assistant book-keeper, two thousand dollars; for stamp clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; for one day watchman, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at Philadelphia: For assistant treasurer, in addition to his salary as treasurer of the mint, one thousand five hundred dollars; coin teller, one thousand seven hundred dollars; assistant coupon clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; fractional currency clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; assistant fractional currency clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant receiving teller, one thousand two hundred dollars; superintendent of building, one thousand one hundred dollars; four watchmen, at nine hundred and thirty dollars each; in all, thirty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at Saint Louis: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; chief clerk and teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; book-keeper, one thousand and five hundred dollars; assistant book-keeper, one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger, one thousand dollars; four watchmen, at seven hundred dollars each, two thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, fifteen thousand and eight hundred dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at New Orleans: For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; for chief clerk and cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks, three thousand dollars, one porter, nine hundred dollars; two watchmen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; in all, fourteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at Charleston, South Carolina: For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars, one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant messenger, seven hundred and twenty dollars; and two watchmen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; in all, nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at Baltimore: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; for three clerks, five thousand four hundred dollars; for three clerks, four thousand two hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; for one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; for five vault-watchmen, three thousand six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Office of depositary at Chicago: For cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for two clerks, three thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; for one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, ten thousand and sixty dollars.

Office of depositary at Cincinnati: For cashier, two thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollar; for two clerks, two thousand dollars; for one messenger, six hundred dollars; for two watchmen, one at seven hundred and twenty dollars and one at two hundred and forty dollars; in all, eleven thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of depositary at Pittsburgh: For cashier, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to designated depositaries, for receiving, keeping, and disbursing public money, five thousand dollars.

For checks and check books for disbursing officers and others, and certificats of deposits for the treasurer, assistant treasurer, and designated depositaries, thirteen thousand dollars.

For additional clerks under the act for the better organization of the Treasury, at such rates as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, ten thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES MINT, BRANCHES, AND ESSAY OFFICES.

Mint at Philadelphia.—For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, and seven clerks, thirty-seven thousand and nine hundred dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins, to be preserved in the cabinent of the mint, six hundred dollars; for freight on bullion and coin, five thousand dollars.

Branch Mint at San Francisco, California.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, two hundred thousand dollars.

Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada.—For salaries of superintendent, assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, and four clerks, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, sixty-seven thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, sixty eight thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Branch Mint at Denver.—For three clerks, at one thous and eight hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Assay Office at Boise City Idaho.—For salaries of assayer who shall charge of the assay office, melter and refiner, and clerk, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses one thousand five hundred dollars.

Assay Office at Charlotte, North Carolina.—For salaries assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars; melter and refiner one thousand two hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses, and incidental expenses one thousand five hundred dollars.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of Arizona.—For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges secretary, interpreter and translator in the executive office, fourteen thousand dollars

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Territory of Colorado.—For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Territory of Dakota.—For salaries of governor and superintennent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associates judges and secretary thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Territory of Idaho.—For salaries of govenor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Territory of Montana.—For compensation of governor, chief justice and two associate judges and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For per diem and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, eight thousand dollars; for pay of officers and employees, two thousand three hundred dollars; for printing four thousand dollars; for furniture, rent, stationery, postage fuel clerk hire, and necessary incidental expenses of similar character, five thousand seven hundred dollars; in all, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of New Mexico.—For salaries of governor, chiei justice and two associate judges and secretary and ex office superietendent of public buildings and grounds, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

Territory of Utah.—For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Territory of Washington.—For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary fourteen thousand dollars.

Territory of Wyoming.—for salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges and superintendent of Indian affairs, secretary thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

District of Columbia.—For salary of the governor, three thousand dollars; for salary of the secretary, two thousand dollars; for pay of the members of the council, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; for salaries of four members of the board of public works, ten thousand dollars; for salaries of the members of the board of health at two thousand dollars each, ten thousand dollars; making, in all, twenty seven thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars: Provided, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to any member of such boards who shall hold any other federal office.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars; chief clerks at two thousand dollars; two clerks, at two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; for additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk two hundred dollars; in all, forty seven thousand two hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to have the reble archives examined, and copies furnished from time to time for the use of the government: Provided, That no claim against the United States for collecting or organizing volunteers for the war of the rebellion shall be audited or paid unless presented before the year ending June 30, 1874.

For contingent expenses, twelve thousand dollars.

Office of the Qurrtermaster General.—For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; thirty one copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, two assistant messengers, and six laborers; in all, one hundred and seventy two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, namely: office rent, repairs, and miscellaneous item, six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, blank books, stationery, binding, rent, fuel, and including rent of Surgeon-General's Office and Army Medical Museum, eight thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, namely: for stationery, and incidental expenses, including professional books, maps, and two daily Washington newspapers, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent exenses, namely: stationery, envelopes, wrapping paper, for sending blanks to the arsenals, forts, matting, carpets, oil-cloth, professional books for Ordnance Department library, pamphlets, and newspapers, two thous and five hundred dollars.

Office of Military Justice.—For one chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class one; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, five hundred dollars.

For Signal Office.—For two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Office of the Inspector General.—For one clerk of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

For compensation of superintendent of the building occupied by the War Department, two hundred and fifty dollars, four watchmen, and two laborers; in all, four thousand and five hundred and seventy dollars.

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for the said building, ten thousand dollars.

For superintendent of building corner of Seventeenth and F streets, two hundred and fifty dollars, and four watchmen and two laborers; in all, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

WEIGHT GUARANTIED.
732 and 734 Penn Street.

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July30-3mo. HENRY & CO.

FOR
PLAIN PRINTING,
FANCY PRINTING,
GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, August 14, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains.			Down Trains.	
Accom.	Mail	Stations.	Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 05	LE 8 15	Huntingdon	AR 8 30	AR 6 00
6 10	8 20	Long Siding	8 25	5 55
6 20	8 30	McConnellstown	8 18	5 45
6 27	8 37	Pleasant Grove	8 11	5 38
6 40	8 50	Marklesburg	7 58	5 25
6 50	9 00	Coffee Run	7 48	5 15
6 57	9 08	Rough and Ready	7 40	5 08
7 05	9 15	Cove	7 33	5 00
7 08	9 18	Fishers Summit	7 30	4 57
7 25	9 35	Saxton	7 10	4 40
7 40	9 50	Riddlesburg	6 55	4 25
7 48	9 58	Hopewell	6 48	4 18
8 00	10 15	Pipers Run	6 35	4 05
8 08	10 20	Brallier's Siding	6 28	3 58
8 15	10 26	Tatesville	6 20	3 50
8 20	10 30	B. Run Siding	6 15	3 45
8 25	10 36	Everett	6 08	3 38
8 35	10 45	Mount Dallas	6 05	3 35
9 00	11 10	BEDFORD	5 30	3 10

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 45	LE 7 30	Saxton	4 35	AR 7 05
10 00	7 45	Coalmont	4 20	6 50
10 05	7 50	Crawford	4 15	6 45
10 15	8 00	Dudley	4 05	6 35
AR 10 35		Broad Top City	3 45	

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD.		
Mail	Cincinnati Express	Way Passenger	Mixed Train	Stations.	Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadel'a Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 23	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 50	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41 a. m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Monday, August 4th, 1873

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 9.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5 30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad, returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua 5.15 8.35 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail road at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 p. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.10 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m.. 2.55 and 6.30 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.00 and 7.40 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.05 a. m., 3.05 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.30 a. m., 12.40 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.05, 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 5.50, and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 7.00 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., 2.35 p. m. leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.35 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, at 7.40 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec.2,'72.] General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	1.30 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	6.45 p. m.
	arrives at Elmira	10.30 p. m.
CINCIN'A EX.	leaves Baltimore	8.10 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	12.05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Baltimore	1.20 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	4.45 p. m.
	arrives at Williamsport	8.30 p. m.
NORTHERN EXPRESS	leaves Baltimore	12.01 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Baltimore	7.40 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	10.40 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	2.10 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	5.05 p. m.
	arrives at Canandrigua	7.40 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Harrisburg	4.15 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	6.20 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	12.10 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	3.40 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Elmira	5.45 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	9.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	2.10 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.35 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.45 a. m.
ERIE EX.	leaves Williamsport	7.55 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	9.40 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	11.30 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Canandaigna	4.25 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	8.05 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	11.45 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	1.30 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.20 a. m.
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Harrisburg	11.50 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	3 00 p. m.
NIAGARA EX	leaves Canandaigna	11.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	1.50 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	5.15 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	8.25 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	8.35 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.15 a. m.
SOUTHERN EX	leaves Harrisburg	8.55 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.30 p. m.

Mail train north and south, Fast Line north, Pacific Express south, Erie Express south, Southern Express south, Niagara Express north daily, except Sunday.

Erie Mail north to Williamsport, Cincinnati Express north, Fast Line south, Northern Express north, and Niagara Express south, from Williamsport, leave daily.

Southern Express south from Canandaigua daily except Sunday; connects at Williamsport with Erie Mail south aun arrives at Harrisburg daily, except Monday—connecting at Harrisburg with Fast Line south for Baltimore.

Niagara Express south connects at Harrisburg with Mail east for Philadelphia.

Erie Express south connects at Harrisburg with Pacific Express south for Baltimore.

Erie Mail north connects at Williamsport daily, except Sundays, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

For further information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after June 30, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

6.35 a. m. Huntingdon Mail.
9.30 a. m. Mt. Dallas Accommodation.
10.40 a. m. Cumberland Express.
1.40 a. m. State Line Accommodation.
4.05 p. m. Huntingdon Express.

Trains arrive at Bedford, as follows, viz:

From Huntingdon, at 11.15 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 8.30 a. m. and 3.05 p. m.
From Cumberland at 7.25 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.
G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED.

Take notice that Theodore H. Cremer, Esq, Assignee of The Enterprise Coal Company, of Clearfield county, has filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Huntingdon, his account as Assignee aforesaid. Also, his account as Assignee of W. A. Orbison, of the borough of Huntingdon, which said accounts will be presented to said Court on the second Monday of August next, for confirmation and allowance, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.

T. W. MYTON,
Prothonotary.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 23, 1873.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

MILLINERY,
DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKING,

Fancy Goods and Notions. Stamping, Pinking and Goffering done to order. Kid Gloves Cleaned and Colored.

Agent, in Huntingdon, for the sale of

E. BUTTERICK & CO'S

Patterns of Garments and their Celebrated Shears and Scissors.

dec4-tf.

NEW MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS AT

Mrs. KATE SILKNITTER'S BAZAAR OF FASHION,

No. 313, PENN STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Mrs. Kate Silknitter has just returned from the eastern cities, with one of the most extensive assortments of Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Fashionable Hair Goods, Fancy Notions, &c., &c., ever brought to Huntingdon. The stock is complete in ever particular, and was bought extremely low, and she feels confident that she can wholesale or retail it lower than any other establishment in the place. Come and examine her stock and be convinced. No trouble to show goods. Cheaper by far than the cheapest.

Huntingdon, May 7, 1873–3mos.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN

BUCHANAN & SON.

509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED

WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK

done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

J. E. SMUCKER. PHILIP BRWON.

SMUCKER & BROWN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF FURNITURE.

They beg leave to inform the trade and public generally, that they employ the largest number of hands, and the largest Factory and Stock of Furniture in Central Pennsylvania. They manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Sitting-room, Chamber Suits and Kitchen Furniture.

We propose to and will sell, to the trade and public as cheap as they can purchase anywhere in the State. Steam Furniture Factory, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619, Mifflin street, Office and Sale Rooms, Nos. 617½ and 618, Penn street.

May14,'73-1y.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

[Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,

will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.

Jan. 31, 1871.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry,—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Beges, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rhematism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. Fitler, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms, Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism. also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

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WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C.
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE

CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,

is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond March 15, tf.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.—Tasteless, durable, efficient and cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price List. CHA'S. G. BLATCHLEY, M'fr.

Sept13-1y 506 Commerce St., Philada, Pa.

SAMUEL AFRICA
4th Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Dealer in fine

CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, TOYS, NOTIONS, &C.

Also,

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER IN SEASON.

apr23,'73–6m.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4. '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY
VARIETY OF
LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
juue26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

Insurance.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETTS, $4,505,245 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued, in 1870, 12,537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to

Justus Lawrence, Pres't.,
M. B. Wynkoop, Vice Pres't.
J. P. Rogers, Sec'y.
S. C. Chandler, Jr., Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA
WESTERN
OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. KENNEDY,
General Agent.
D. P. MILLER, M. D.
Medical Examiner 42ap1ly.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprieter of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Medical.

EXCELSIOR.—

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines

are considered superior to all others before the American public for the speedy and certain cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. Invalids, try them, and be convinced of the truth of what we assert. It is but ten months since they were first offered to the public, and to-day they are sold by first-class Druggists and Merchants in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, the Virginias, Ohio, Indiana, and the District of Columbia. Surely they are not humbugs or they would'nt be so highly commended by the intelligence of the most powerful states in all this fair land. They are classified so as to meet the most difficult diseases for which they are offered, not one medicine for all the diseases humanity is heir to.

The Magic Balm

cannot fail to cure Coughs and Colds if used according to directions. For all diseases arising from impurities in the blood use the

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE
Restorative and Blood Purifier.

THE SAMSON OIL

need only be tried to convince any one that it will cure Cramp Colic, Bunions, etc.

The Hepatica Pills

are an Alternative Cathartic, and should be used in every family. They should be used in connection with the

Mountain Herb Bitters
for Fever and Ague.

FOUSE BROS., CRUM & CO., Sole Proprietors of

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines
—AND—
Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders.

Nos. 135 & 137 North George St., York, Pa.

For sale, wholesale and retail by John Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., of whom they all can be bought at manufacturers' prices. Also for sale at retail by S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, Pa., and A. P. W. Johnson, Huntingdon, Pa.

July24,1872-1yr.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIALTAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT DISCOVERY!

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to'oil Address, and the medicine, with advice fremmy follow by next express train to you. ma 15fw

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KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

(*Formerly with* H. T. HELMBOLD.)

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Palid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y.

to whom all letters for information should be addressed. Feb.5,1873-1y

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A. HOFFMAN,

Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealer in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y